

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,360 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons.
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.
Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

6. _____

Intimations.

WARDROBE TRUNKS.



S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice-Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Lintan" and "Sanui." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodations.

commodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

On **SUNDAY**, the 7th March.

S.S. "SUI-AN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOI STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [3

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1949

GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

GRAND SANITON HOTEL

"THE TOPIC OF THE TOWN."

Feed at the Carlton if you want to get an excellent Meal.

On and after 1st February next, we are prepared to cater Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner for \$45/- per month

Outdoor catering a speciality.

For further particulars, apply
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1909. [25]

ASTOR HOUSE

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entire

New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables; Hot and Cold Baths Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation.

Under Personal Supervision of _____

L. GAMEAU, N. BLUMENTHAL,
Proprietor. Manager.

Telephone, 270. Telegrams, "Astor."

Mails.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. Isaki	About FRIDAY, 5th March.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. P. Grosch	WEDNESDAY, 10th March, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Bixler	About FRIDAY, 12th March.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. Isaki	THURSDAY, 25th March, 5 P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONNIEN	X.....	15th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelin	16th March, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	29th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	NERA	Martin	30th March, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,
AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KODANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

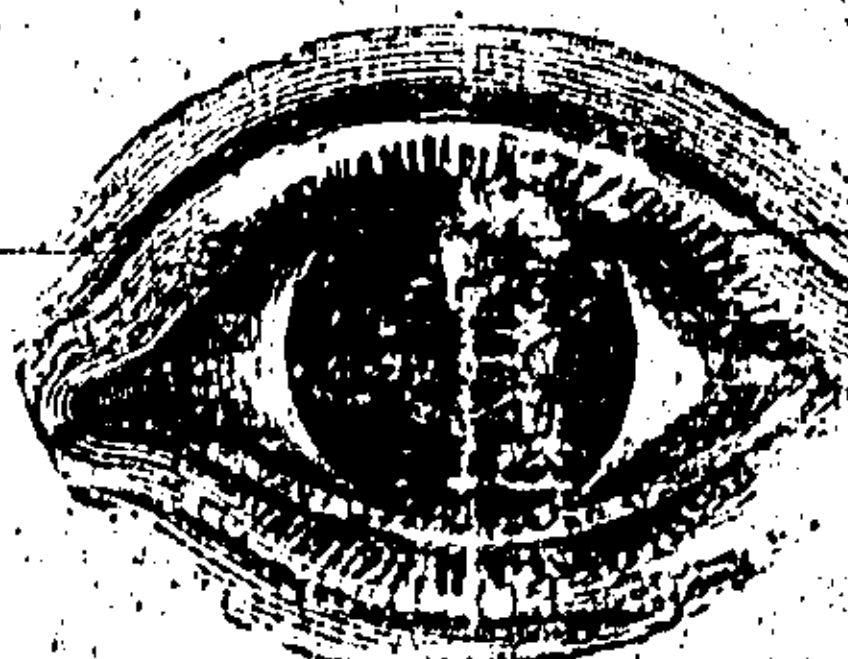
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamsen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamsen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES RIGHT!



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight."—free.

LONDON, 1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
CALCUTTA, 19, Bealch Street.
SHANGHAI, 566, Nanjing Road.
Hongkong, 4th March 1908.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.
Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.	Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama." Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE at

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1908.

To Let.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-HEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909.

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD

Hongkong, 14th January, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,

E. D. Sassoon & Co.,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1909.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

1.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Jompany's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.

PHILATELIC NOVELTY

suitable for PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps. All Chinese Stamps.

4,000 for \$8.00 4,000 for \$4.50

3,000 " 7.00 3,000 " 3.50

2,000 " 5.00 2,000 " 2.50

700 " 2.00 1,000 " 1.50

300 " 1.00 500 " 1.00

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit everybody.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES, RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND RELIEF SCRAPES.

MANILA CIGARS and CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

GRACA & Co.,

No. 27, Des Voux Road.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dentistry.

TAIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1905.

Off NAGASAKI.

Blue is the sky and blue the water, and to port and starboard placid green hills that lie grand and beautiful about the city of Nagasaki. Trees and shrubbery, one acre of which would make a more beautiful botanical garden than any artificial creation since Adam strolled in the delectable orchards of Eden.

A little launch, white-winged with foam, steers straight for the pier. On her spotless deck little toy Customs officials stand in groups of twos and threes, for all the world like snapshot Nelsons. "Clear the gangway," shouts a bull-necked Plymouth quartermaster, a gigantic Gulliver fellow compared with the midges men who a minute later come tripping on deck out of the launch with a laugh and a smile. An American near me, who has been chewing cheap tobacco since we left Shanghai and is still chewing, vows that if one of those carmine Japs touches his kit he will shove him down a bunker. The Customs men pass quietly over the ship. They come down aft where we, the submerged tenets, have congregated. There is fire in the eye of the man from Chicago, but there is no bunker, for the Customs man lifts his hat and smiles, and is so delightfully polite that we could not have received more courtesy had we been kings. I lift my hat to the man of Nippon who has good behaviour written all over him from his little tiny shiny boots to his little tiny peak cap.

Here is a craft, a real creation of Nippon, with one gigantic towering sail-ribbed like a French shutter—a huge scroll of a sail on which you could have written the Lord's Prayer in ten-foot letters. It is as if they were holding an "At Home" in Mars and the hall carpet had rolled right down from there to Nagasaki. And the sail drifts by, and behold! Nagasaki, lying like a jewel at the foot of green hills, and up a hill more green than the rest a red road that lies sinuous among the trees and winds over the crest to end at Moji on the far side.

Moji so beautiful that the gates of Paradise must be near at hand.

But what of Nagasaki, and how can one describe it? That were impossible. When you see it for the first time you want to pick it up and wear it on your watch chain, or take it home and put it on the drawing-room mantelpiece for an ornament.

Barges are putting off from the shore crowded with little Noah's ark men and women and little toy boys and little toy girls. There is so much laughter and happiness and real motherly ducure of joy about them that one at first mistakes them for a picnic party instead of an average gang of coalers. Then the barges wear alongside and the men and boys and girls sort themselves out. In a flash ladder platforms are run up from the barges to our bunkers, ladder-platforms that look like hot-house flower-pot stands. And the women and girls spring on to them and take up their positions in a zig-zag line. In a moment hundreds of little baskets, little strawberry-basket affairs, filled with coal are being tossed up from one girl to the other and emptied into the barges, where the men have already filled scores of others. I have seen a fair number of basket tricks in my time, but this beats them all. And the workers laugh and chat and shout to one another. Then it is all over, the ladders are down, the hawsers loose, and the barges, drifting back to the quay. And over the water comes that ceaseless ripple of laughter which seems to say: Isn't coaling a joke, just one huge joke? Just as the ballet dancer appears more attractive in the limelight, so does the twilight add a greater charm to Nagasaki and its glorious hills. In the cool of the evening I watched the lights breaking out in red and yellow and green down along the quay, and on the lantern-ornamented verandahs of the tea houses among the trees.

There run the rickshaws, each with its little red light flickering across the water. It is as if the whole city were dusted with stars. Nagasaki at night, like a diamond, glitters with a splendid brilliance. From thousands of verandahs multi-coloured lanterns swing in the breeze.

And the little people walk along the quay and behold the glory of their city. In vain I look for a drunkard reeling home, for the mind of the Nipponese is too beautiful for that.

And then a stillness falls over the city, and the last lantern flickers out among the trees, and darkness settles on the water until the dawn ripens and the red sun of Nippon flames in the sky.—MORRO ANDERSON in *Pall Mall Gazette*.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Cap Rock. Aberdeen.
Waglan. San Ki Wan.
Stanley. Sai Kung.
Gape Collinson. Sha Tin Kai.
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light-houses.

F. G. TIGG,
Director.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and a drum below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and a drum below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and a ball below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and a ball below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. Indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

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III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

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Tai Po.

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Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light-houses.

F. G. TIGG,
Director.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

Intimation.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**TOBACCONISTS & CIGAR
MERCHANTS.**

TOBACCOS.

John Cotton's Nos. 1 & 2;
Carven Mixture; Ardath
Special Mixture; Black Cat;
Garriek Smoking Mixture.

Phillips' Finest Smoking Mix-
ture, "Non Fur" Tobac-
co, and other well-known
brands.

CIGARETTES.

Garriek Cigarettes; State Ex-
press; Quo Vadis; Craven
Mixture; Clarence Extra
Virginian; Knight Ban-
neret; Turkish; Martin's
"Non-throat"; Three Cas-
tles (Magnums).

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1909.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1909.

PROMOTING THE UNIVERSITY
SCHEME.

There can be no manner of doubt that the Chinese sub-committee appointed in connection with the proposed University for Hongkong is working zealously in the effort to forward the scheme on which His Excellency the Governor has set his heart. Since the first meeting of the sub-committee only a couple of weeks ago, definite and practical steps have been taken to secure the support and adherence of the Chinese community both in Hongkong and South China so that the initial success of the proposal may be assured. The members began by sweeping away any ambiguities which might appear to exist, explaining intricate points which might trouble the sceptical mind, and outlining the general plan on which it was proposed to establish the University. The ground being cleared in these respects the Chinese gentlemen forming the sub-committee determined to circulate the constituency to which they more particularly belong and so attract the attention of all those who are interested in the education of Chinese youths. It is still too early to expect donations towards the formation of the endowment fund, because it is highly probable that many of our Chinese fellow-citizens are still in a vague state of mind regarding the precise purpose of the intended University, while there must be a number who do not appreciate the advantages which may be expected to be derived from the establishment of such a school of learning in Hongkong. But if the sub-committee proceed with the business entrusted to them at the rate which has marked its labours since it was appointed, there need be no doubt that in a short time not a single Chinese resident of position and means will be without the facts. Let us glance for a moment at the practical measures which the sub-committee proposes to adopt in order to attract subscriptions and swell the list of donors. In the first place an appeal is to be published and spread broadcast throughout the Colony and the neighbourhood, and the Governor is to be invited to use his good offices in communicating with Chinese officials such as viceroys, governors of provinces and the like. It is also proposed that those who manifest approval of the scheme by contributions of considerable sums should be appointed members of the sub-committee so that their influence may be brought to bear on those of their compatriots whose timorousness or

lack of understanding prevents them from following a generous example. The Imperial Government of China is to be approached with the object of obtaining an annual grant towards the endowment fund, while the co-operation of the high officials at Peking is to be solicited. All these are a practical means to the end in view, but the Chinese sub-committee has gone farther for it proposes to institute a system of "rewards," if the term may be allowed, in accordance with the various amounts subscribed. We are in a quandary as to the advisability of adopting such methods of inducing donations but presumably the members of the sub-committee know their own business best. We are well aware that frail humanity is usually gratified by the prospect of permanent recognition for favours conferred and that the idea of having one's name inscribed on a roll of fame is a potent factor in stirring one's generous instincts. For that reason the appeal to the innate desire of human nature to be remembered when the mortal body has returned to its original dust may probably be more effective than all the arguments that a skillful pleader might offer. At all events it is proposed that all donors of \$500 and over shall have their names inscribed on stone tablets which will be erected in the University Hall. Donors of \$10,000 and over will be entitled to nominate a certain number of students who will be educated free of charge and boarded—according to a graduated scheme. But in addition to these favours, those who subscribe \$50,000 will have their busts, statues or portraits placed in the University, while those who give \$100,000 will be appointed permanent honorary members of the Senate. With regard to the last idea, we would suggest that it is a mistaken move to appoint non-university men to the Senate; they might fittingly be elected to the University Court which is the administrative body of the University but not to the Senate which has to deal with questions connected with the educational functions of the college. However, that is a matter for future consideration. Returning now to the proceedings at the original meeting of the Chinese sub-committee, we stated, at the time that certain questions had been submitted to the Chairman by Mr. Lau Chu Pak with regard to the objects and character of the proposed University. These questions were put in no cavilling spirit, but were simply intended to afford the Chairman an opportunity of ex-

plaining certain matters which might not be fully comprehended by certain members of the Chinese community. We dealt in detail with the general aspect of these questions and suggested the answers which could be given. In yesterday's issue of the *Telegraph*, we gave a translation of those answers as they were reported in the vernacular press, and we do not propose now to cover ground which has already been trodden. There are one or two points, however, which are deserving of attention. For example, it is proposed that each professor should receive in the neighbourhood of \$10,000 a year. It cannot be said that such an amount is extremely exorbitant in view of the fact that any man worthy of the name of professor will presumably give up many opportunities of preferment when he leaves the old country to undertake duty in Hongkong. "Out of sight out of mind" applies to educational authorities as well as to individuals occupying humbler grades of life. But at the same time \$10,000 per annum should be sufficient to secure the services of really competent teachers who are capable of giving prestige to any university. As to the all-important question of fees Dr. Ho Kai is reported to have said:—"With regard to the doubt that the fees to be charged will be excessive, I have frequently consulted with the Governor on that point. The fees will not exceed \$300 a year—\$240 will be nearer the mark. If high fees are charged only the sons of the well-to-do stand to benefit and not the sons of the middle class and of the poor. If the fees be too high I will not venture to support the scheme. The Governor has agreed to decide about the fees after it is known what the subscriptions will be. I trust the Governor will fall in with my views." Of course we cannot tell how Dr. Ho Kai arrives at his figures, but \$300 or \$240 per annum seems to be a very moderate estimate of what the fees will be. But it is not to be understood that the fees include the cost of residence, which could scarcely be less than \$260 per annum, so that at the lowest estimate the total charge on each student would be at least \$40 per month. To the ordinary man who has a family and belongs to the middle class \$40 is by no means an insignificant sum, especially if he has two or three sons whom he desires to provide with a university education. We leave the point there for the consideration and reflection of those who may have hopes of endowing their children with the benefits of an education on a par with that obtained in such universities as those of Leeds and Birmingham. What we now desire to see is the opening of the list of donations. Then we shall be in a position to judge to what extent the scheme of establishing a University in Hongkong appeals to the Chinese community as a whole.

"TABITHA" OF TIENTSIN.

A delightful correspondence which should appeal to the sporting bloods of Hongkong appears in the latest issue of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* which has just come to hand. It goes under the heading of "The gentle youth of Tientsin" and the first letter purports to come from an old maid. The satire conveyed in the correspondence throughout is rather crude and one is inclined to wonder whether there is any bitterness of spirit behind it all. On the presumption that there is nothing but simple raillery intended, the letters would seem to indicate that Tientsin suffers from a lack of the sporting element. "Tabitha Tibbs, spinster" has just arrived from Shanghai where they play "rough games" and she had formed the most "odious expectations" of what she would experience in Tientsin. Judge, therefore, of her surprise when she is able to write in the following strain:—"I was so pleased to discover when I arrived here that nobody played those horrid rough games of football at which I believe people are frequently killed, or their faces scratched, or something equally dreadful, that I felt, dear Mr. Editor, I really ought to write to you to express my pleasure at the gentleness of the youths of this town, although I have been quite upset sometimes perusing in your paper accounts of horrid low sports, fighting matches and things of that description." The latter part of the paragraph is a distinctly nasty slap at the *Times* which is noted for its sporting proclivities, but of course no harm is meant. "Miss Tabitha Tibbs" is a lady and all she wishes to do is to make what may be described as a suggestion. "Why should we not, the next time our delicate boys have to play at a football game, have a ladies' committee to provide tea and milk at intervals, with bandages and powder puffs for the scratches, and for my part I am sure I should be quite delighted to see after the bathing arrangements afterwards, and that they all go home properly wrapped up. I do think it is so nice that we should have such gentlemanly behaved young men in Tientsin, and the only fault I have to find with them is that they do not go to church quite so often as I think they should, having so much time on their hands." There is a sort of double entendre in the idea that the very gentleness of the youth of Tientsin keeps them away from church. It may be they are meditating on their sins, or committing their ideas to paper and improving wretched journalists to publish their effusions, or again, it is just possible that as the result of the attention of the ladies they are so exhausted on a Sunday that they find it necessary to recuperate in bed in order to be prepared for the workaday life of the ensuing week. Still, even if they forget to don their "glad rags," as our friends in "Frisco" say, when Sunday comes around, there is no reason why the kernel of Tabitha's idea should not be adopted. It is quite on the cards that even the muscular and brawny young men of Tientsin—as well as those who crowd Happy Valley in Hongkong—would appreciate the thoughtfulness of the still gentler sex in minding their creature comforts after a football match. It may be thought that gentle Tientsin is entirely content to be considered weakly effeminate, but it is not so. From what we can gather from another letter it seems that Tientsin could produce a race of athletic giants, were it not that each and all of them are so anxious about their employers' interests that they have no time to devote to vulgar sport. As one writer plaintively remarks: "Believe me, Sir, to be called a tinker because I do not play football, or practice the wretched game hurts me beyond words; I must think of my business and the serious consequences to my firm should I run and get out of breath; my health might be impaired, and when that eventually happens it will be good-bye to me and my limitation, which I conscientiously carry out daily, of not tumbling more than ten times at the Club before lunch." There must be treasures among the young men who live in the frozen North, and how it is that they have not displaced the unregenerate rabble in Hongkong we have not the faintest conception. Perhaps, the fact is that they are absorbed in their duties that they have no time to look after their own personal interests. Yet after all there is something suspicious in the following extract, something which hints at pre-reform days: "I once felt like a giant in the land; I could do everything in sporting life, but when a brute of a pony stepped on my foot, and I nearly sprained my ankle at football, followed by actually hurting my shoulder playing with a golf club, naturally, as a wise person, I desisted from folly and silly games. Actually, Sir, they have asked me to risk my life in a rowboat." That unconscious admission of past follies is atoned for by the rigid Puritanism of the present day. Truly Tientsin must be a delightful place to spend one's life in, especially if there are many ladies of the alleged nature of "Tabitha Tibbs, spinster."

From Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the local agents, we have received a well-calculated notice by the Brookbank Line of steamers, which sail between Liverpool, London and

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is proposed to send deputies to all the provinces to examine the working of reform measures.

At the sacrificial worship of Confucius at Canton on the 27th ultimo there was an unprecedented gathering of over 1,000 people.

The Prince Regent has determined to dismiss all treacherous and deceitful officials in a peaceful manner and not to resort to any violent measures.

The Government has ordered the Ministry of Commerce to draw up regulations of reward for anti-opium societies formed by the people, as they assist the Government to carry out opium suppression.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending February 20, 1909, amounted to 25,333.69 and the sales during the period to 23,267.77 tons.

There will be a competition for the Cadet Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps to-morrow afternoon at 2 p.m. on the Range at Victoria School. Khaki and putties to be worn, and field caps. The entrance fee is 20 cents.

The native opium shops in Wuchang and Hankow, in opposing the licence fee imposed upon them by the authorities, all closed their shops to business on the 26th ultimo by way of protest, but the agitation subsided the next day and they resumed business.

SOME excitement was caused in Duddell Street in the forenoon to-day, when a party of British blue-jackets and Petty Officers were in hot search of a deserter from their ship. The recalcitrant sailor fled up a flight of stairs and defied all attempts at his capture.

The Ministry of Finance has sent circular orders to the provinces that they should be prepared to put stamp duties in force in the second moon; and the provincial governments are permitted to modify the regulations in connection with their enforcement, according to local conditions.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd Shipping Company have given "Macconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, orders to equip with the Macconi wireless system the following nine of their steamers:—*König Albert, Friedrich der Grosse, Prinzess Alice, Barbarossa, Königin Luise, Prinzess Irene, Rhein, Main and Neckar*.

H.E. VICKROY, Tuan Feng favours creating a Chinese Government monopoly for the sale of opium and has more than once telegraphed to the Waiwups and the Ministry of Finance, who have refused to adopt the suggestion. His proposal to reduce the period for prohibiting poppy plantation to the end of the current year is also disapproved.

OWING to the increased output of their mines, the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., are introducing to the Shanghai public their household lamp coal and have appointed Messrs. Schiller and Co. their retail agents for same. Their coal is very popular in the North and at the prices at which it is offered in Shanghai, it should appeal strongly to householders as a most economical coal.

A CLAIM to recover the sum of one dollar was brought by her junior morning contemporary against a clerk in the Army Ordnance Depot in the Supreme Court, this morning. It was proved that the defendant had inserted an advertisement in that paper for three days (price one dollar) and that he had "absolutely refused to honour the bill." The defendant did not appear when the case was called, and judgment was given against him.

SIR Alexander Swettenham, who was formerly Governor of Jamaica, is writing a book on the resources of the Colony. He is also cultivating pears and peaches on the hills with a view to extending the products of the island, and is experimenting in afforestation with Scotch firs, and trying camphor and rubber trees. It is believed that his efforts will be of great benefit to the Colony. The *Gleaner*, which severely criticised Sir Alexander Swettenham's attitude during the earthquake, admitted in a recent leading article being misinformed regarding the circumstances. It is said that Sir Alexander Swettenham was treated badly, and his work is praised.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

CHINAMAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The hearing of the case in which a Chinaman was charged with alleged false pretences was resumed at the Magistracy this afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood. Inspector Robertson and Sergeant Brennan prosecuted, while the prisoner was undefended.

Cheung Sing, manager of the Shing Fung firm at 376, Queen's Road Central, said that on the 12th February, he removed there from No. 15, Ku Shing Street. On the 21st January, between 4 and 5 p.m. defendant came to him and said he was a *jobi* of the Ying Fat firm. After he took rice, he asked for \$10 for his passage to Pakhoi. His master was not in the shop at the time and he was left in charge. He went to the Hop Lee firm and got the money, which he duly handed to defendant. He did not ask for a receipt, as he (defendant) declared that he was a *jobi* of the Pakhoi firm. Otherwise, he would not have given the money to the defendant. He made an entry into the day-book and debited the amount to the Ying Fat firm.

The evidence of the cook and the assistant manager of the plaintiff firm were also taken and after defendant made his statement, he was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

AN ARISTOCRATIC JOURNALIST.

VICOMTE CASTEL TERROLI IN HONGKONG.

If the British and Continental press fail to realise the potentialities and resources of Hongkong and other trade centres in the Far East it is not for want of instruction by travelling journalists. Recently there was in Hongkong a number of French journalists representing well-known Parisian newspapers and periodicals. American journalists are as thick as "the autumn leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa" while English newspapermen are continually passing through the Colony. And he it understood that the journalists of to-day are not of the "Grab Street" order as witness the latest arrival in the person of Le Vicomte de G. B. Castel Terroli. The Vicomte is on a tour round the Orient, but curiously enough, he has no inclination to visit the land of millions. He came by way of Siberia, saw Japan, visited Shanghai and is now staying temporarily at the King Edward Hotel in Hongkong. Incidentally, it may be stated that the Vicomte has a much higher opinion of Hongkong than of Shanghai which should satisfy our *amateur* friends. He called at the *Telegraph* office and gaily recounted his experiences. It seems that the Vicomte has been located in London for some time acting as the representative of a variety of newspapers in St. Petersburg, Paris, Lisbon and Rome, and he decided that he should spend his holiday in the Far East. He is a vivacious young man, with a wealth of languages at the tip of his tongue and his trip to the Orient should certainly afford pleasant reading for his readers on the Continent. He is in correspondence with several papers and his only sorrow is that he has not been in the midst of an actual typhoon, preferably one of the 19.6 variety. He leaves for Singapore en route to London on Tuesday.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER DESIGNATED TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.

By the English mail s.s. *Macedonia*, from Europe yesterday, there arrived H.E. Senhor C. Gorgulves Pereira, Minister designate for the Republic of Brazil to China and Japan, residing at Tokio. The Brazilian Minister is accompanied by Lady Gorgulves Pereira. During their brief stay in Hongkong, before resuming their journey to the Japanese capital, H.E. Senhor and Lady Pereira have taken up their residence at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. J. J. Leiria, Consul for Brazil in Hongkong, made an official visit to the Minister and his wife yesterday. In the afternoon the party was engaged sight-seeing, and in the evening Senhor Leiria was the guest of the Minister at dinner. The best part of the forenoon to-day was spent on a visit to Kowloon, the visitors proceeding to the Peak in the afternoon and later were entertained to tea by Consul and Madame Leiria at their residence, "Duarte." Minister and Lady Pereira embarked on board the s.s. *Kamakura Maru* late in the afternoon upon resuming their voyage to Japan.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the International Opium Committee to be submitted to the respective Governments represented. A summary of the representations appeared in our exclusive telegram columns on the last issue.

Be it resolved:

1. That the International Opium Commission recognizes the unserving sincerity of the Government of China in their efforts to eradicate the production and consumption of Opium throughout the Empire; the increasing body of public opinion among their own subjects by which these efforts are being supported; and the real, though unequal, progress already made in a task which is one of the greatest magnitude.

2. That in view of the action taken by the Government of China in suppressing the practice of Opium smoking, and by other Governments to the same end, the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation concerned move its own Government to take measures for the gradual suppression of the practice of Opium smoking in its own territories and possessions, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned.

3. That the International Opium Commission finds that the use of opium in any form otherwise than for medical purposes is held by almost every participating country to be a matter for prohibition or for careful regulation; and that each country in the administration of its system of regulation purports to be aiming, at opportunitly offers, at progressively increasing stringency. In recording these conclusions the International Opium Commission recognizes the wide variations between the conditions prevailing in the different countries, but it would urge on the attention of the Governments concerned the desirability of a re-examination of their systems of regulation in the light of the experience of other countries dealing with the same problem.

4. That the International Opium Commission finds that each Government represented has strict laws which are aimed directly or indirectly to prevent the smuggling of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations into their respective territories; in the judgment of the International Opium Commission it is also the duty of all countries to adopt reasonable measures to prevent at ports of departure the shipment of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations to any country which prohibits the entry of any Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations.

That the International Opium Commission find that the unrestricted manufacture, sale and distribution of Morphine already constitute a grave danger, and that the Morphine habit is a sign of spreading; the International Opium Commission therefore, desires to urge strongly

on all Governments that it is highly important that drastic measures should be taken by each Government in its own territories and possessions, to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of this drug; and also of such other derivatives of Opium as may appear on scientific inquiry to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill effects.

6. That as the International Opium Commission is not constituted in such a manner as to permit the investigation from a scientific point of view of Anti-Opium remedies and of the properties and effects of Opium and its products, but deems such investigation to be of the highest importance, the International Opium Commission desires that each Delegation shall recommend this branch of the subject to its own Government for such action as that Government may think necessary.

7. That the International Opium Commission strongly urges all Governments pursuing Concessions or Settlements in China, which have not yet taken effective action towards the closing of opium diwans in the said Concessions and Settlements, to take steps to that end, as soon as they may deem it possible, on the lines already adopted by several Governments.

8. That the International Opium Commission recommends strongly that each Delegation move its Government to enter into negotiations with the Chinese with a view to effective and prompt measures being taken in the various foreign Concessions and Settlements in China for the prohibition of the trade and manufacture of such Anti-Opium remedies as contain Opium or its derivatives.

9. That the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation move its Governments to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the Consular districts, Concessions and Settlements in China.

THE FOURTEENTH SESSION.

The following are the Minutes of the Fourteenth Session held on February 26, 1909.

The President took the chair at 2.30 p.m.

A declaration was read by the Chief Commissioner for Portugal to the effect that his Government desired to study the proceedings of the Commission before recording their decision with regard to the Resolutions that had been adopted, and that the result would be communicated later to each of the Governments represented.

The Chief Commissioner for the Netherlands, Mr. A. A. de Jongh, laid on the table a statement embodying the two Resolutions offered for consideration at the previous sitting and H. E. Tsuruoka Miyako read a reply (to be printed) to the question asked by the Chinese Delegation during the last Session. He also replied to a question informally put by Dr. Tenney with regard to Morphine reshipped from the port of Kobe.

Mr. R. Laidlaw, M.P., presented the report of the Committee on Trade Statistics. The Committee of Revision then submitted the Resolutions for final adoption by the Commission. A slight change was made in their order as recorded, after which they were duly passed.

At the suggestion of the Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clements Smith, it was resolved that the Resolutions should be signed by the President on behalf of the Commission.

The following vote of thanks to the President was moved in felicitous terms by the Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clements Smith, and adopted by acclamation:

"That a cordial vote of thanks be offered to the Right Reverend Bishop Brent for the dignity, impartiality, and ability with which he has discharged the duties of President of the International Opium Commission."

In his reply the President congratulated the House on the findings reached, and he trusted that they had not wholly failed in carrying the problem a stage nearer its final solution.

H. E. Tsuruoka Miyako read the following vote of thanks to the Secretary:

"With your permission and the indulgence of the members of the International Commission I beg to give expression to the sense of high appreciation in which we hold the services rendered by the Secretaries. It is unnecessary for me to commend to your attention the care and the diligence and the energy which they have brought to bear on the execution of their onerous duties. Owing to local circumstances beyond our control, these officers were compelled to rely for assistance upon a staff which, in proportion to the amount of work involved, must be pronounced to be unduly small. In looking back upon the work which they have already accomplished and looking upon what is now done, and what still remains to be done, we cannot but be bound to the enthusiasm with which they and the members of their staff are applying themselves to their task."

In this connection I may also be permitted to remark that the calls of various Delegations upon the good offices of the Secretaries have been both frequent and numerous. These appeals to their assistance have been invariably responded to, not only with the utmost efficiency on their part, but with that good-natured willingness which has commanded the admiration of all. I feel, therefore, confident that I am correctly interpreting the general sentiment when I venture to move that an expression of cordial thanks to the International Opium Commission may be tendered to the Secretaries and their staff, and that the fact may be recorded in the minutes of our proceedings.

The Chair declared the vote carried by acclamation. An informal discussion took place as to the advisability of making public the Resolutions adopted by the Commission. It was finally decided that publication should be deferred until authorized by the Government of each or any country concerned.

The Chairman, having expressed the thanks of the Commission to the Chinese Delegation for their hospitality in arranging for the accommodation of the Commission during its stay in Shanghai, announced that the business of the Fourteenth Session had been concluded, and he declared that the International Opium Commission was adjourned.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

FOREIGN LOANS OPPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 4th March.

Duke Tsai is in favour of raising subscriptions amongst the officials in Peking and elsewhere for the naval reorganisation scheme.

He is opposed to the idea of raising foreign loans for the purpose.

MINISTER-DESIGNATE TO BERLIN.

ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 4th March.

H.E. Yam Cheung, Chinese Minister designate to Berlin, arrived at Shanghai on the 4th inst.

His Excellency leaves on the 6th inst. for Germany and will be accompanied by a son of Prince Su.

VICEROY HSU SHI-CHANG

HIS IMPEACHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 4th March.

Grand Councillor Luk Chin-lum refuses to conduct the inquiry into the charges alleged against Hsu Shi-chang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Prince Regent does not entertain the refusal, and is proceeding with the institution of the inquiry.

CHINESE IN HARBIN.

ALLEGED ROUGH TREATMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 4th March.

In consequence of the resistance offered by the Chinese merchants in Harbin against the payment of certain taxes, it is alleged that the natives have been roughly handled by the Russians.

LEUNG TSE-YI

INTENDS TO RESIGN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 4th March.

Having regard to the fact that he has been denounced by the Censors, Leung Tse-yi is determined to tender his resignation.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the shooting dates, for March.

MEDHURST CUP. (Last Shoot)

Saturday, 6th Mar. 2 to 5.30 King's Park Range.
Sunday, 7th " 10 to 12.30 " "

DOUGLAS CUP.
Saturday, 13th Mar. 2 to 5.30 800 Yards.
Sunday, 14th " 10 to 12.30 " "

SPECIAL POOL.
Saturday, 20th Mar. 2 to 5.30 King's Park Range.
Sunday, 21st " 10 to 12.30 " "

SPECIAL POOL.
Saturday, 27th Mar. 2 to 5.30 500 Yards.
Sunday, 28th " 10 to 12.30 " "

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

"A" Team v. The Police.

The following have been selected to represent the "A" team in the above match tomorrow afternoon, on the home ground, commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—W. G. D. Turner, Mr. H. R. Makin, L. J. D. Anderson (The Buffs), L. E. J. H. Houghton, 10th Mabrattas, Mr. E. A. Fowler, Mr. E. C. Oliver, R.N., Rev. W. H. Maundrell, R.N., Mr. A. P. Dashwood, Flag-Lt. H. D. Mullencaux, R.N., V. E. Irving, and Mr. J. H. Chalmers.

CRAIGENOWER C.C. v. KOWLOON C.C.
The above match will take place at Kowloon on Saturday next commencing at 2.15 p.m. The Craigenower team will be as follows:—L. E. Lathmerr (capt.), A. O. Brown, R. Bass, W. H. Vivenash, H. L. Manderson, A. Osman, J. D. Norris, R. Pestonji, L. A. Rose, J. D. Kinnaird and S. B. Battilwala.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Percent.
Civil Service	13	10	2	0	8	81.8%
H. K. "B"	10	9	1	0	8	80.8%
Hongkong "A"	10	6	1	3	5	71.4%
Telegraphs	13	8	3	2	5	45.4%
Craigower	13	3	5	3	5	35.0%
R. G. A.	11	3	7	1	4	40.0%
Kowloon	13	2	9	1	7	30.8%
Boy's Engineers	10	1	7	2	5	25.0%
Police	13	1	9	2	3	20.0%
N.B.—A win counts 1 point.						
A loss						—
A draw						0

A Terrible Death.

CHINAMAN'S NECK DISLOCATED.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT AT THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Mr. J. H. Kemp (presiding as Coroner) and a jury (comprising Messrs. G. C. Catbick, F. M. X. de Figueiredo and G. S. Forsyth) investigated this forenoon the death of a man named Yau Sam, aged forty-three, who met his death the other day in a most terrible fashion, the result of an accident, at the Kowloon-Canton Railway, near Shatin.

According to the evidence given by an Indian senior medical student, in the employ of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, and who is assistant to Dr. Hartley, the body of the deceased was examined by him on the afternoon of the 22nd ult. There were lacerations on the upper and lower parts of the right leg and various other parts of the body. The neck was also dislocated, which was the cause of death.

Dr. I. Hartley was the next witness. He said he was attached to the railway, and he was questioned as under:—

The Coroner—Don't you see all dead bodies?—Practically all. In this matter I did not receive any intimation until the next day. The fault was due to the messenger.

The last witness reported to you?—Yes; by special messenger.

The letter went astray?—Yes.

Could you not have seen the body next day?—When I telephoned out it had been buried.

The Coroner—I don't think the body ought to have been buried. What do you think? You are the only qualified man there?

Dr. Hartley—Yes, I am the only qualified man there. But there are two other Chinese doctors there and usually I have a large district to cover. It is no use delaying the burial.

I don't think that bodies ought to be buried without your sanction. Will you see it is not done again?—Yes.

The story of the tragedy was related by a railway coolie named Wai Muk, who added that besides being a railway-man he attended to the telephones. On the 22nd he was stationed at the upper station. This would be about 2.15 p.m. The man at the lower station rang a bell, notifying that passengers were coming up in the car. Witness started the car, not, however before informing the lower station that the car was about to leave.

The Coroner—Where was the deceased?

Witness—He was working at the upper station.

Where was he standing?—At the fly-wheel?

Yes.

How far was he standing from the wheel?—A few paces away.

Was he alone?—No. There was another man with him.

A plan was here produced, showing the wheel, around which a rope ran, which assisted in pulling up the car, which ran from the tunnel up to the European residences. Not far away from the rope was a platform, on which stood the deceased, and the other man.

Before starting the car, the witness continued, he told both men to stand aside. The reply he got was: "All right, start the car," and deceased, who with the other was engaged in painting, stepped aside. The car was then placed in motion. The vibration shook the platform and the deceased, losing his balance, fell into the machinery. Witness telephoned down and the car stopped immediately. An attempt was then made by witness to extricate the unfortunate man, but this was only accomplished with the aid of some Europeans. The deceased died almost instantaneously.

The Court—How long have you been in this job?—Since last year.

What are your instructions?—Before I start a car I would notify below and they would ring back saying to start the car.

Who gave you these instructions?—The head ropewayman, who is a Chinaman, and the European chief engineer, who is now in England.

Were you never told what to do, with regard to people standing near the wheel when it started?—I only attended to the starting of the car.

This is a most important point. Did you tell them to get out of the way before starting?—Yes.

And you never got any definite instructions as to allowing people to stand anywhere near the wheel?—On this occasion, when the down station rang up, I was told to tell the two men near the wheel to go away, and I did so.

By a juror—From the place where you telephoned can you see the wheel?—Yes.

Wong Sau, the man who was with deceased at the time he met his death, was next called. He said he was working with deceased at the time of his death.

The Coroner—How did it happen?

Witness—He was painting. I was painting. We were painting together. A telephone message arrived from below inquiring whether there was anybody near the wheel. The last witness told us to go away, but the deceased said there was no fear. He walked away, however, a few seconds afterwards. When the car started—the deceased had already stepped aside—he became frightened and fell.

The Coroner—Did the car start before you had time to go away?—No.

The Tunnel Superintendent said that the ropeway was practically under his supervision but it was solely in charge of the mechanical engineer. Witness stated that definite instructions had been given to ropeway men to see that nobody was near the wheel when the car was started. No instructions were given to the Chinese personally by witness.

By a juror—I suppose there is a danger some hour the wheel?—Yes, anybody standing on the framing is a danger when the car is in motion.

A man standing on the framing while the car was in danger need not necessarily be injured?—No. But you know what the Chinese are. They would not take orders from another. No. I will do everything to be contrary. That was what happened, I think, in this case. The works cannot be stopped for one obstinate coolie.

The jury brought in a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

PRACTICALLY NON-SUITED.

INTERNATIONAL BANK CASE TO BE RE-HEARD.

The action brought by the Man Lee Chau firm against the International Banking Corporation to recover the sum of \$830, alleged to be payable under a bank draft dated 14th November, 1908, was practically decided by Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Supreme Court, this morning.

In November, 1908, a bank draft was drawn on the Bank of Hamilton, Vancouver, payable to Man Lee Chau and Co. through the International Banking Corporation. The first of exchange was duly received by the Man Lee Chau firm and deposited in their safe. About December 22nd of the same year this draft was stolen. Information was given to the police, and a warrant was issued against the person suspected of having stolen it, together with a further sum of \$8,000. On December 24th the missing partner of the plaintiff firm went to the defendant bank and took them a notice, acting on his solicitor's advice, informing them that the draft had been lost, and requesting them to stop it until the second exchange was received. This notice was alleged to have been taken to the bank by the managing partners of the plaintiff firm, and had been rejected. On December 29th two of the partners of the firm went to the bank and tendered them a Chinese notice, which was refused. It was understood that one of the employees at the bank advised the Man Lee Chau to telegraph to Vancouver, and this was done. On January 5th, on behalf of the plaintiff firm, a letter was sent to the manager of the International Banking Corporation informing him of the draft being stolen from the premises of the Man Lee Chau, and giving the bank notice to defer payment on presentation. In reply to that letter the International Banking Corporation wrote, informing plaintiff—that without further particulars the draft could not be traced, and that payment could not be stopped without advice from the person by whom the draft was issued. On January 6th the bank paid the first of exchange to some person or persons unknown. Notice was given to plaintiff, some days afterwards, and later on, in February, the plaintiff firm received the second exchange for this draft. This was presented for payment, and was endorsed by the bank in red ink, "Original paid 6/10/09."

The story was not admitted by the defendant, and after much evidence was taken, Mr. Justice Gompertz reserved his decision.

To-day, he was of opinion that the plaintiff could not sue on the document. An examination of the case confirmed his impression in that respect. He was not sure what the plaintiff's claim was about, and on that point they should be non-suited. As regards the question of conversion the Justice did not think that the plaintiffs had any right to that. They could either take a consent suit or go on with the case.

The plaintiffs agreed to proceed with the action, and the case was put into next Friday's list, when a day will be fixed for the re-hearing.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendants.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CANTON HANKOW RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 4th March.

A party of shareholders in the Canton-Hankow Railway Company has recently formed a club in Canton under the style of the "Canton Railway Shareholders' Union," similar to the one organized by the shareholders at Shanghai with a view to keep a watch on the members of the directorate of the Company, who, it is said, have not acted satisfactorily in several respects, and to do whatever that is possible for the benefit of the majority of the shareholders. Yesterday, a telegram was received from the Shanghai shareholders advising that a representative of the shareholders there has been selected and will be deputed to Canton in co-operation with the union at Canton to check the accounts of the Company, and to do whatever is deemed necessary for the benefit of the shareholders.

OUTBREAK OF FIRE.
At 9 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in Wai Oi Street, where one building was gutted; little damage was done to the neighbouring houses.

A VEXED QUESTION.
The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has wired to the shareholders in various places calling a mass meeting of shareholders to take place on the 25th day of this month as a result of the appointment of Tsai Tung Ping Wai as Director-General by H.E. Chang Chi-tung, Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

MILITARY STATION ATTACKED.
The officials of the Hongkwan district have reported that a military station was attacked by a gang of robbers the other day in Tai Po when three soldiers were killed and two others wounded, in addition to a quantity of arms and ammunition being taken away by the robbers.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

Business has been brisk during the week under review, and a further advance in most stocks has to be recorded.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in great request but with no shares forthcoming, the price has sprung to \$900. The London price is also higher at \$84-10½, and Marine Insurance.—Cantons are quiet at \$187½. North Chinas are a shade firmer and can probably be placed in the North at \$17½. Unions have been sold at \$82½. Yangtze has risen to \$100.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires are in favour and are required for at \$90, ex the dividend and bonus of \$2 per share paid on the 4th inst.

Hongkong Fires are unaltered and without business to report.

Shipping.—China and Manilla are weaker and on offer at \$12. Douglases can be sold at \$14, and Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships at \$20. Indo-China preferred and deferred are steady at \$30½ and \$19½, respectively. Shell Transports are required for at the improved rate of 52½.

Refineries.—China Sugars have further risen and close with buyers at \$14½. Luzons are quiet at \$17. Perak Sugars are reported sold in the North at \$11.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings can be sold in the North at \$18. Raubs have weakened to \$8½ with sellers at the rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Geo. Feenicks are quiet and without business to report at \$2. Whampoa Docks are again easier and might be had in small lots at \$87. Shanghai Docks have risen to \$11.91, with firm inquiries at the price. Hongkong Wharves are also firmer and buyers prevail at \$177.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Anglo-French Lands are obtainable in the North at \$104. Central Stores have improved to \$10. The net profit for the year, including the balance of \$17,852.02 brought forward from last year, according to the Directors' report, amounts to \$18,814.48. After allowing for Directors', Auditors', and Trustees' fees, interest on Debentures to 31st December, 1908, Depreciation and Reserves, there remain a balance of \$47,266.75 which the Directors propose to appropriate as follows:—To pay a dividend of 8½¢=\$1.20 on 6,000 ordinary shares, and 60 cents on 25,708 new shares, absorbing \$12,614.95, and to carry forward the balance of \$14,641.95 to new account. Hongkong Hotels are procurable at \$90. Hongkong Lands have improved to \$96, at which rate buyers prevail. Homphreys Estates can be obtained at \$365. Shanghai Lands have sellers at \$115.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have found buyers at \$9. Latest advices from Shanghai show a further improvement in Northern Cotton Mills. Ewos have buyers at \$104. Internationals are quoted buyers at \$11.84, and Lau Kung Mows at \$88 nominal. Soy Chees have been sold at \$11.30.

Miscellaneous.—China Bonds have again been dealt in at \$14 and close with buyers at \$12. China Light and Powers have changed hands at \$48. There are further buyers of China Providents at \$9.20, but none are obtainable at the rate. Green Island Cements are wanted at \$960. Hongkong Ice is offering at \$205, ex the final dividend of \$15 per share paid on the 27th ult. Hongkong Ropes are quiet and obtainable at \$4 ex the final dividend of \$1 per share paid on the 27th ultimo. Watsons have receded to \$9 but there are buyers at the rate. There are buyers of Union Waterboats at \$10.10. In the North—

Langkats have buyers at the improved rate of \$11.15.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate for London is 118-11/16 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74-7/8.

Dividends.—Payable.—Hongkong Fires—Dividend of \$17 per share for 1907, payable on the 9th inst. Hongkong Hotels—Final of \$3 per share for 1908, payable to-morrow. Union Waterboats—dividend of 65 cents per share, payable on the 8th inst. Langkats—first interim of \$12½ for account 1909, payable in Shanghai on the 16th inst. Sumatras—Dividend of \$15 per share for 1908 payable on the 26th inst.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stock Brokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—

March Settlement 30th March.
April " 20th April.
May " 31st May.
June " 29th June.
July " 30th July.
August " 30th August.

YARN MARKET.
In their report dated 5th instant, Messrs. Phirosha B. Petit & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 16th ult. The yarn market has been firm for the whole of the past fortnight, and for favourite chops of desirable spinings one dollar more per bale has been paid in many instances. Holders cannot respond to inquiries at lower prices, owing to the constant fluctuations in exchange. Early Spring rains have begun to fall and should hold out encouraging prospects for the next harvest from the interior. Importers are hopeful that there will be good business with advancing prices after the "Ching Ming" holidays which commence on the 20th of the current month. In the meantime indications are that dealers will buy from hand to mouth only; much of their operations will be confined to second hand transactions. On the 30th ult. the Committee of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association held a meeting at the Osaka Hotel to consider the advisability of continuing the stoppage of 75 per cent. of the spindles after May 1st. The Committee were unanimous in their opinion that, although the export of yarn showed some improvement, trade in Japan had not yet recovered from the depression, and it was not therefore expedient to resume working the spindles which have been stopped. It was therefore decided to continue the suspension for a further six months from May next. The meeting also agreed to advise a bounty of ¥1.50 on each bale exported abroad. The decision of the Committee was to be held before a general meeting of the Association on or about the 25th ultimo.

No. 203.—A moderate business reported at last month's rate. Selected threads changed hands at \$1 better.

No. 162.—Not much in request.

No. 122, and 100.—Move freely at an advance of \$1.

No. 87.—Nothing doing.

No. 66.—In small request.

Market closes firm.

Sales.—100 bales of No. 62, 3,175 bales or No. 104, 1,150 bales of No. 122, 25 bales of No. 160, and 1,950 bales of No. 203; in all about 6,400 bales.

Arrivals.—Per steamers Catherine, Agnes, Kiangsu, and Matsuyama, about 3,500 bales. Unsold Stock.—About 20,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—About 20,000 bales.

Exchange.—We quote to-day as follows:—

India. T. T. at Rs. 190 per cent.

Demand " 190

London T. T. at \$4.184

Demand " 4.184

Shanghai T. T. at \$1.164

Demand " 1.164

Yokohama T. T. at \$1.164

Demand " 1.164

Bank of China T. T. at \$1.164

Demand " 1.164

Bank of Communications T. T. at \$1.164

Demand " 1.164

Bank of India T. T. at \$1.164

Demand " 1.164

Bank of Japan T. T. at \$1.164

Demand " 1.164

Today's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., King's Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd inst. to the 9th proximo 5.30 days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [194]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. E. L. KRAUSS, Mr. W. F. GRAY will take charge of the Agency here.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [237]

WANTED.

SITUATION by a Lady as LADY'S COMPANION or GOVERNESS. Does not mind Travelling and undertakes care of children on the voyage. Apply to—

J. S. C., C/o Hongkong Telegraph. [238]

TO LET.

TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BELVIDER TERRACE, first floor, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—

"HOUSEHOLDER," C/o Hongkong Telegraph. [239]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SANDER WIELER AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Merchants, have on the 15th day of February, 1909, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation of two ducks on a river, of Chinese landscape with a Pagoda on both sides and of some mountains in the background;

In the name of Messrs. SANDER WIELER AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since the month of June, 1908, in respect of the following goods:—

SILK PIECE GOODS IN CLASS 31.

A Facsimile of

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. B. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000 }	\$2,006,334	{ Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$26.024 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$88 1/2 buyers London £84.10/- }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 £150,000 }	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$5 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$122,757 \$111,990 \$125,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$187 1/2 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277 \$3,000,000 }	Tls. 160,522	Final of 7/16 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 97 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$102,478 \$129,691 \$727,649 }	\$2,506,021	{ Final of \$21 making \$45 for 1906 and interim of \$30 for 1907 }	5 1/2 %	\$82 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$85,157 }	\$592,761	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$200
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,866 \$13,502 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$206 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$122,757 \$111,990 \$125,000 }	\$2,506,021	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$321 1/2 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 }	\$1,025	\$1 for 1906	...	\$12 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 }	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$34 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$607,700 \$79,421 \$13,344 \$10,000 }	\$20,279	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$29 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £13,755 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$30 buyers \$19 buyers }
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000			{ \$10,000 }			7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 46 buyers Tls. 22 buyers \$19 buyers }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 \$75,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £10,000 \$15,000 }	£68,817	Second interim of 1/4 for a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	...
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$15,000 \$27,211 }	\$98	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1908 \$2.50 }	4 1/2 %	{ \$23 1/2 \$15 }
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 48,000 Tls. 420,479 Tls. 70,000 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 12,000 }	Tls. 6,569	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$150,000 \$56,848 }	Dr. \$279,271	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$74 1/2 sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$135,132	\$3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.07	...	\$17
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 5,273	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.07	...	Tls. 110 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £12,289 }	£11,556	{ Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 30.2.08 }	7 %	Tls. 18 1/2 sales
Robt Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £18,000 £4,871 }	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$8 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$53,601 }	\$1,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$26,806 \$40,000 }	\$1,556	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$47 sa. and b.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$97,100 \$100,000 }	\$387,728	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	9 %	\$87
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 33,742	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 89 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,257 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 22,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 174 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 sellers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000 }	Dr. \$1,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$14 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	\$15	\$15	{ \$64,697 }	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1908	...	\$20
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$58,000 }	\$14,939	Interim of \$3 for account 1908	7 %	\$90 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 }	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$95 buyers
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$21,172 }	5.86	60 cents for 1908	7 %	\$8.65 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$30,000 }	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$30 1/2
Yankee Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,233,045 }	Tls. 142,404	{ Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908 }	7 %	Tls. 115 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 317,000 }	2.958	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 %	\$44 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 105 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 48,910 \$20,000 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 sa. and b.
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.08 (8 %)	...	Tls. 84 buyers
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none }	Tls. 4,729	Tls. 4 or 1.8	...	Tls. 88
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 26,257 }	Tls. 50,603	Tls. 50 for 1907	...	Tls. 310 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500 }	£648	1/10th p. r. share or 1907 = \$1.037	10 %	\$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$25,000 }	Nil	\$1.20 for 1907	10 1/2 %	\$11 1/2 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	61,138	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$5
Do. do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	33,407	80 cents for 1908	14 %	{ \$9.22 sa. and b. \$5 }
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,407	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$14 sa. and b.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$8,000 }	\$48	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000 \$5,000 }	\$5,078	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000 }	\$251	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$33 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000 }	\$8,957	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$18 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$6,321	Final of \$1 1/2 per share making \$19 for 1908	9 1/2 %	\$205 ex div.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 }	\$7,616	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$74 ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 }	\$6,90		...	
Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouwen- plaatse in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 }	Tls. 17,127	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 20 to date	6 1/2 %	Tls. 800 buyers
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 }	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$14
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	Nil	None	...	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Nil	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 121 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 6,508	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 %	Tls. 115 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,150	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 }	Tls. 58,312	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 437 1/2 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none }	Dr. \$56,622	None	...	\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none }	\$256	40 cents for year ending 31.12.08	7 1/2 %	\$5 1/2 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 4,000 }	\$112	50 cents for 1907	5 %	\$10 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$15,000 }	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 shares	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,200 }	\$6,418	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ none }	\$3.05	Final of 30 cents making 60 cts. for 1908	...	\$2 1/2

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	\$3	March 6th
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	60 cents	" 8th
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.	\$2 1/2	" 9th
Langkats	Tls. 12 1/2	" 15th
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company	Tls. 5	" 26th

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DE FILIPINAS.

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HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
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WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVAIL-
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THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS,

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My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly

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manner. In order to take special precaution

against possible dangers, I use fresh material

daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct

minuteness is a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

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HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

13, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most

respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of

Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state

that she will be pleased to receive orders for

all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 6017

號四十月二年元統宣

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1909.

五拜禮

號五月三英港香

515 PER ANNUM.
SINGLES COPY, 25 CENTS.

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BIRTHS.

On February 23, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. POATE, a son.
On February 25, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. JONAH, a son.
On February 25, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. DIESTEL, a son.

MARRIAGES.

On February 2, at Southend-on-Sea, P. R. WOLFF, of Hongkong, to IRMA EMBRECHTS.
On February 18, 1909, at Shanghai, HARLOP HERLOFFSON, of Norway, Christiania, to ALICE ISABEL, daughter of Mrs. de Villavencio Rolker, and grand-daughter of Doctor Rafael de Villavencio, of Caracas, Venezuela.

On February 23rd, at Shanghai, WILLIAM T. BISSETT, only son of William Bisset, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to ELIZABETH A. LUMDEN, eldest daughter of the late George Lumden of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DEATHS.

On January 31, at Montreal, OSWALD ORAW-FORD, C.M.G., aged 74, son of late J. Crawford, F.R.S., formerly Governor of Singapore.
On February 23, 1909, at Shanghai, ALBERT EDWARD, the beloved youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Drupe, aged 7 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1909.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

(3rd March.)

It is difficult to understand precisely the exact effect which the adoption of the Colonial Secretary's suggestion will have on the position of those employed in the Sanitary Department, as submitted to the Board meeting yesterday. The aim of the Government is to control the disciplinary powers exercised in reference to the inspectors and their subordinates and, unless we mistake the terms of the letter, to afford the Board the opportunity, not of reversing official decisions but of considering them *sanctum et sanctorum*. For example, the Colonial Secretary observed that, in accordance with the views of His Excellency the Governor, subordinate officers—that is to say employees other than the head of the Department—should be dealt with as regards punishment or discharge by the Government, and almost in the same breath it is stated that "When the papers concerning a complaint against a member of the staff, together with the head of the department's disposal of it, are laid before the Board, it is in their discretion to deal with the matter as they wish." There seems to be something anomalous in that idea, for it comes to this—that the Board will have the privilege of discussing the head of the Department's decision after the case has been disposed of. Such power in the hands of a cadet, who is not gifted with the capability of judicial detachment is decidedly dangerous, for, as everyone is aware, when a man of sympathetic temperament is confronted with another who is antipathetic to his disposition there are apt to be irreconcilable results. It is all very well to say that the individual has the right of appeal to the representative of the Crown, with an ultimate reference to the Secretary of State. But how many officials who may be dismissed for some venial offence would think it worth while to appeal for redress to the Secretary of State in the last resort? The local Government has the privilege of sending in a confidential report to the Colonial Office, and we should say that any official who has been arbitrarily robbed of his position would have little consideration by his superiors in London. Again, the Colonial Secretary in his letter to the Sanitary Board said:—"His Excellency has no desire to restrict the powers of the Board, but for the reasons given in the passages quoted, it is in his opinion necessary that any inspectors and others engaged by Government under the conditions laid down in the Colonial Regulations should be amenable for discipline to the Government; while the Board has every opportunity of stating its views and, if necessary, of informing the Head of the Government that it dissents from the action of the Head of the Department." Well, the Board might dissent till Doomsday, but that is not to say the opinions of the members would carry much weight if a prejudice existed against the officer who happened to get into trouble. Of course questions affecting the dismissal of officers would be considered *in camera*, but why consider them at all if the Board is merely capable of offering a pious expression of opinion contrary to the view of the head of the Department? Already, the employee would have been discharged and all that the Board could say would be that a regrettable mistake had been made, or that it was unfortunate an officer had been summarily dismissed for reasons connected either with an excess of zeal or a lack of initiative. If the Board is to be something more than a mere figurehead it should have control over its own servants, leaving matters of routine to the president of the Board. As Mr. Hooper said, the Board should review all complaints and act judicially on the evidence submitted by the head of the Department. "The Board then would be, in a position to confirm the action taken by the Head of the Sanitary Department, or to recommend His Excellency the Governor to take other steps in the matter. I agree that in the first case the Board should consider the matter confidentially, but this should be after investigation by the Head of the Sanitary Department, and before he has given judgment thereon, otherwise he would be justified if the Board differed from him, and he would be placed in a false position, having to give a vote on a question which he had previously dealt with." The great point is to guard against the possible introduction of favouritism or vindictiveness, and the members of the Board should reserve to themselves the right to act over and beyond the official representative of the Government who acts as president, so that common justice may in every case be done to the servants. The question is an important one from the point of view of the subordinate officials and should be treated accordingly.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

(4th March.)

Readers who take a purely academic interest in the progress of the Canton-Hankow railway must be getting somewhat tired of the procrastinating methods of the officials delegated to proceed with the construction of this important link in the chain of railways with which it is proposed to endow the Middle Kingdom. What then must be the

feeling of those who have a direct monetary interest at stake? Over and over again it has been made to appear that all the difficulties which have beset the line through Kwangtung and Kwangsi—and also through Hupeh and Honan have been settled, and that at last the engineers had instructions to start in earnest with the work, but new obstacles have arisen either in the shape of financial stress or intestine strife, with the result that the line is proceeding at a snail's pace. Such was evidently the opinion of the members of the China Association, Hongkong branch, when they remarked in the annual report that "the question of railways in China has been continually in the mind of the members of the Committee. Very little correspondence has, however, passed concerning it, as the larger question more immediately affecting the interest of the Colony—the progress of the Canton-Hankow line—has not emerged into any such practicable shape as to render representation of any avail. Recent events indicate that the Chinese authorities are coming to realise the inadvisability of waiting until China possesses the capital and engineering skill requisite for the building of the northern section, and it is to be hoped that the existing rumours of a foreign loan to be devoted to that purpose, will prove true." The Chairman, Mr. Murray Stewart, however, did not entirely agree with the suggestion that affairs in connection with the trunk line were at a standstill for he observed that "when the Hongkong Government lent the money for its redemption the understanding was that the line was to be built; the project was not to be hung up or merely played with. For some time it looked as if the Chinese were merely playing with it. That was the impression which I received some two years ago when I paid a visit to the railway. I was still under that impression when at last year's annual meeting, after a year's absence in England and speaking with the greater freedom of an ordinary member, I made a remark which was held unduly to disparage the progress made. I desire now to make what amends I can by giving equal publicity to an opinion recently expressed by an expert witness, a highly qualified railway engineer, that, judged on the lines which have been adopted by the management, progress may be regarded as not unsatisfactory." Of course that is not fulsome praise and, indeed, some people would hold that the statement was so diluted that it amounted to a minor indictment of the officials concerned. Be that as it may, it was certainly hoped and believed that when His Excellency Chang Chih-tung was appointed Superintendent-General of the railway to Hankow a fresh impetus would be given to the project. That opinion was based on the ground that His Excellency regarded the Canton-Hankow line as one of his pet godchildren and had ever declared himself to be its strenuous supporter. The events which occurred last year, when the Imperial Court was plunged into mourning, withdrew attention from the undertaking in the two Kwang Provinces and for a time it was too busily engaged in safeguarding his own position and defeating the intrigues which sprang up like mushrooms in a night to attend to a matter which had already been deferred so long. There are evidences now that Chang Chih-tung is showing renewed interest in the construction of the line, and is gathering up the strings so that he may understand the precise position of affairs. In an interesting communication which appeared in yesterday's *Telegraph*, our Canton correspondent gave details of a lengthy despatch which the Resident Director had received from His Excellency the Superintendent-General, from which it would appear that the actual condition of things are scarcely known at Peking. According to the despatch, the head of the undertaking as representing the Imperial Government desires to obtain complete copies of all papers dating from the redemption of the concession and desires the resident official to make out a plan showing in detail how many of the line were built before, and how many after, the redemption of the concession, how many have not been surveyed and how many have, together with a complete list of the staff of the company; to report in detail on the total amount collected on account of the first and second calls on shares, and to give the names of all shareholders; to report the total amount of expenditure; the amount of deposits and the money in hand; and to report the proceeds collected from passengers and on goods together with the petty cash account.

We find in a previous article sent by our Canton correspondent that since the beginning of this year, the collection of the second call of shares by the different Charitable Institutions for the Canton-Hankow Railway Company amounts to some 550,000 taels, and the total amount since the 7th month last year has reached the sum of some 6,000,000 taels, which represent 80% of the total amount of capital to be collected by the second call. That would appear to be a fairly satisfactory result, and indeed is better than could have been expected in all the circumstances. But we are still a long way from realising the dream of the promoters of the railway. The money collected up to the present time is not nearly sufficient for the construction of the line through the Southern Provinces and unless we are much mistaken the offer of the British and Chinese Corporation to raise a loan of £5,000,000 for the use of the railway will have to be accepted if we are to witness the completion of the track within a reasonable period. Some time ago it was reported that an Agreement had been arranged between the Corporation and the directors of the Hupeh-Honan section whereby the former agreed to provide the latter with a loan of twenty million dollars to be devoted towards the work of constructing the extension in question. Whether that loan agreement has been signed or not it is difficult to say, but evidently a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at, seeing that two or three days ago we published a telegram to the effect that work on that section was to be commenced immediately. When Chang Chih-tung receives the information he has demanded there is just a possibility that the terminal section may be advanced so that the junction with Hankow may be expedited, but it is not well to be over optimistic. One's hopes and the aspirations of those who have associated themselves with the undertaking have been so frequently dashed that it would be foolish to expect too much, and we can only wait for the meeting of shareholders which will be held in the near future.

Shipping men in Hongkong as well as elsewhere throughout the British Dominions may well hold their heads a little higher when they learn of the opinion which that redoubtable seaman, Lord Charles Beresford, holds of the mercantile marine service. The average shore-going person has little knowledge and probably less appreciation of the anxieties and difficulties which afflict the officers and men of the merchant service, their sole understanding being usually derived from a casual saunter on a ship-and-span liner where all discomforts, trials and inconveniences are hidden away from the eye of the visitor or the passenger. The landlubber in most cases will travel in safety a matter of 12,000 miles without realising his indebtedness to the "man at the wheel," or the whole-hearted devotion to duty which has contributed to that safety and multiplicity of conveniences. But the gallant Admiral, whose outspokeness and enthusiasm on every phase of sea life are bywords, comes to their rescue with his characteristic force. And if the ears of the ordinary sailor man do not tingle with pleasure it is probably because he has grown so inured to rebuffs that he is not inclined to place too high a value on praise. But we fancy he will be unable to refrain from quiet satisfaction when he learns on the authority of Lord Charles Beresford that "the British Empire depends upon the two great sea services for its existence." There is no boasting about the bush here, no damping with faint praise, no searching for fine phrases in acknowledging honest merit. The two services are placed side by side in maintaining the glory of the Empire, which is as it should be. The communication in which this dictum was laid down by the Admiral was addressed to the secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild last month. Writing from H.M.S. *King Edward VII* at Portsmouth, Lord Charles Beresford said: "You are quite right in stating that I have the very keenest interest in the Mercantile Marine, its officers, and men, and all that appertains to its welfare and good. The British Empire depends upon the two great Sea Services for its existence—on the one hand, the Mercantile Marine for the rapid and punctual delivery of food, and on the other, the Military Shipping for policing the seas, and preserving intact the line of communication for the Mercantile Marine in war. The closer we get together in this community of interests, the better for the Empire. Good co-operation and efficient signalling is perhaps one of the most important methods by which closer connection can be brought about. All in the Royal Navy thoroughly recognise the loyal and able way in which the Mercantile Marine carries out its duties, often under extremely difficult and dangerous circumstances, and appreciate the excellent manner in which the Mercantile Marine has taken up the question of signalling between the two great Services." The sentiment is admirable in every respect and should help to cement the bonds which bind all sailors together. If the Admiral's words are only brought to the attention of those landsmen who are apt to hold themselves superior to those who go down to the sea in ships they may assist them in realising the debt they owe to those whose efforts and duties are daily combining to ensure the federation of the Empire, which all Britons are anxious to see consummated.

PRAISE FOR THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

There can be no manner of doubt that the Chinese sub-committee appointed in connection with the proposed University for Hongkong is working zealously in the effort to forward the scheme on which His Excellency the Governor has set his heart. Since the first meeting of the sub-committee only a couple of weeks ago, definite and practical steps have been taken to secure the support and adherence of the Chinese community both in Hongkong and South China so that the initial success of the proposal may be assured. The members began by sweeping away any ambiguities which might appear to exist, explaining intricate points which might trouble the sceptical mind, and outlining the general plan on which it was proposed to establish the University. The ground being cleared in these respects the Chinese gentlemen forming the sub-committee determined to circulate the constituency to which they more particularly belong and so attract the attention of all those who are interested in the education of Chinese youths. It is still too early to expect donations towards the formation of the endowment fund, because it is highly probable that many of our Chinese fellow-

citizens are still in a vague state of mind regarding the precise purpose of the intended University, while there must be a number who do not appreciate the advantages which may be expected to be derived from the establishment of such a school of learning in Hongkong. But if the sub-committee proceed with the business entrusted to them at the rate which has marked its labours since it was appointed there need be no doubt that in a short time not a single Chinese resident of position and means will be without the facts. Let us glance for a moment at the practical measures which the sub-committee proposes to adopt in order to attract subscriptions and swell the list of donations. In the first place an appeal is to be published and spread broadcast throughout the Colony and the neighbourhood, and the Governor is to be invited to use his good offices in communicating with Chinese officials such as viceroys, governors of provinces and the like. It is also proposed that those who manifest their approval of the scheme by contributions of considerable sums should be appointed members of the sub-committee so that their influence may be brought to bear on those of their compatriots whose timorousness or lack of understanding prevents them from following a generous example. The Imperial Government of China is to be approached with the object of obtaining an annual grant towards the endowment fund, while the co-operation of the high officials at Peking is to be solicited. All these are a practical means to the end in view, but the Chinese sub-committee has gone farther for it proposes to institute a system of "rewards," if the term may be allowed, in accordance with the various amounts subscribed. We are in a quandary as to the advisability of adopting such methods of inducing donations but presumably the members of the sub-committee know their own business best. We are well aware that frail humanity is usually gratified by the prospect of permanent recognition for favours conferred and that the idea of having one's name inscribed on a roll of fame is a potent factor in stirring one's generous instincts. For that reason the appeal to the innate desire of human nature to be remembered when the mortal body has returned to its original dust may probably be more effective than all the arguments that a skilful pleader might offer. At all events it is proposed that all donors of \$500 and over shall have their names inscribed on stone tablets which will be erected in the University Hall. Donors of \$10,000 and over will be entitled to nominate a certain number of students who will be educated free of charge and boarded—according to a graduated scheme. But in addition to these favours, those who subscribe \$50,000 will have their busts, statues or portraits placed in the University, while those who give \$100,000 will be appointed permanent honorary members of the Senate. With regard to the last idea, we would suggest that it is a mistaken move to appoint non-university men to the Senate; they might fittingly be elected to the University Court which is the administrative body of the University but not to the Senate which has to deal with questions connected with the educational functions of the college. However, that is a matter for future consideration. Returning now to the proceedings at the original meeting of the Chinese sub-committee, we stated at the time that certain questions had been submitted to the Chairman by Mr. Lau Chu Pak with regard to the objects and character of the proposed University. These questions were put in no cavilling spirit, but were simply intended to afford the Chairman an opportunity of explaining certain matters which might not be fully comprehended by certain members of the Chinese community. We dealt in detail with the general aspect of these questions and suggested the answers which could be given. In yesterday's issue of the *Telegraph*, we gave a translation of those answers as they were reported in the vernacular press, and we do not propose now to cover ground which has already been trodden. There are one or two points, however, which are deserving of attention. For example, it is proposed that each professor should receive in the neighbourhood of \$50,000 a year. It cannot be said that such an amount is extremely exorbitant in view of the fact that any man worthy of the name of professor will presumably give up many opportunities of preferment when he leaves the old country to undertake duty in Hongkong. "Out of sight out of mind" applies to educational authorities as well as to individuals occupying humbler grades of life. But at the same time \$50,000 per annum should be sufficient to secure the services of really competent teachers who are capable of giving prestige to any university. As to the all-important question of fees Dr. Ho Kai is reported to have said:—"With regard to the doubt that the fees to be charged will be excessive, I have frequently consulted with the Governor on that point. The fees will not exceed \$300 a year—\$240 will be nearer the mark. If high fees are charged only the sons of the well-to-do stand to benefit and not the sons of the middle class and of the poor. If the fees be too high I will not venture to support the scheme. The Governor has agreed to decide about the fees after it is known what the subscriptions will be. I trust the Governor will fall in with my views." Of course we cannot tell how Dr. Ho Kai arrives at his figures, but \$300 or \$240 per annum seems to be a very moderate estimate of what the fees will be. But it is not to be understood that the fees include the cost of residence, which could scarcely be less than \$260 per annum, so that at the lowest estimate the total charge on each student

would be at least \$400 per month. To the ordinary man who has a family and belongs to the middle class \$400 is by no means an insignificant sum, especially if he has two or three sons whom he desires to provide with a university education. We leave the point there, for the consideration and reflection of those who may have hopes of endowing their children with the benefit of an education on a par with that obtained in such universities as those of Leeds and Birmingham. What we now desire to see is the coming of the list of donations. Then we shall be in a position to judge to what extent the scheme of establishing a University in Hongkong appeals to the Chinese community as a whole.

"TABITHA" OF TIENSIN.

A delightful correspondence which should appeal to the sporting bloods of Hongkong appears in the latest issue of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* which has just come to hand. It goes under the heading of "The gentle youth of Tientsin" and the first letter purports to come from an old maid. The satire conveyed in the correspondence throughout is rather crude and one is inclined to wonder whether there is any bitterness of spirit behind it all. On the presumption that there is nothing but simple raillery intended, the letters would seem to indicate that Tientsin suffers from a lack of the sporting element. "Tabitha Tibbs, spinster" has just arrived from Shanghai where they play "rough games" and she had formed the most "odious expectations" of what she would experience in Tientsin. Judge, therefore, of her surprise when she is able to write in the following strain:—"I was so pleased to discover when I arrived here that nobody played those horrid rough games of football at which I believe people are frequently killed, or their faces scratched, or something equally dreadful, that I felt, dear Mr. Editor, I really ought to write to you to express my pleasure at the gentleness of the youths of this town, although I have been quite upset sometimes perusing in your paper accounts of horrid low sports, fighting matches and things of that description." The latter part of the paragraph is a distinctly nasty slap at the *Times* which is noted for its sporting proclivities, but of course no harm is meant. "Miss Tabitha Tibbs" is a lady and all she wishes to do is to make what may be described as a suggestion. "Why should we not, the next time, our delicate boys have to play at a football game, have a ladies' committee to provide tea and milk at intervals, with bandages and powder puffs for the scratches, and for my part I am sure I should be quite delighted to see after the bathing arrangements afterwards, and that they all go home properly wrapped up. I do think it is so nice that we should have such gentlemanly behaved young men in Tientsin, and the only fault I have to find with them is that they do not go to church quite so often as I think they should, having so much time on their hands." There is a sort of *double entente* in the idea that the very gentleness of the youth of Tientsin keeps them away from church. It may be they are meditating on their sins, or committing their ideas to paper, and indulging in wretched journalists to publish their effusions, or, again, it is just possible that as the result of the attention of the ladies they are so exhausted on a Sunday that they find it necessary to recuperate in bed in order to be prepared for the workaday life of the ensuing week. Still, even if they forget to don their "glad rags" as our friends in "Frisco" say, when Sunday comes around, there is no reason why the kernel of Tabitha's idea should not be adopted. It is quite on the cards that even the muscular and brawny young men of Tientsin—as well as those who crowd Happy Valley in Hongkong—would appreciate the thoughtfulness of the still gentler sex in providing their creature comforts after a football match. It may be thought that gentle Tientsin is entirely content to be considered weakly effeminate, but it is not so. From what we can gather from another letter it seems that Tientsin could produce a race of athletic giants, were it not that each and all of them are so anxious about their employers' interests that they have no time to devote to vulgar sport. "As one writer plaintively remarks: 'Believe me, Sir, to be called a tinker because I do not play football, or practice the wretched game hurts me beyond words; I must think of my business and the serious consequences to my firm should I run and get out of breath! My health might be impaired, and when that eventually happens it will be good-bye to me and my limitation, which I conscientiously carry out daily, of not imbibing more than ten glasses at the Club before lunch.' There must be treasures among the young men who live in the frozen North, and how it is that they have not displaced the unregenerate rabble in Hongkong we have not the faintest conception. Perhaps, the fact is that they are so absorbed in their duties that they have no time to look after their own personal interests. Yet after all there is something suspicious in the following extract, something which hints at pre-form days: 'I once felt like a giant in the land; I could do everything in sporting life, but when a brute of a pony stepped on my foot, and I nearly sprained my ankle at football, followed by actually hurling my shoulder playing with a golf club, naturally, as a wise person, I desisted from folly and silly games. Actually, Sir, they have asked me to risk my life in a rowboat.' That unconscious admission of part-follies is atoned for by the vivid picture of the present day. Truly Tientsin must be a delightful place to spend one's life in, especially if there are many ladies of the alleged nature of 'Tabitha Tibbs, spinster.'

PROMOTING THE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

There can be no manner of doubt that the Chinese sub-committee appointed in connection with the proposed University for Hongkong is working zealously in the effort to forward the scheme on which His Excellency the Governor has set his heart. Since the first meeting of the sub-committee only a couple of weeks ago, definite and practical steps have been taken to secure the support and adherence of the Chinese community both in Hongkong and South China so that the initial success of the proposal may be assured. The members began by sweeping away any ambiguities which might appear to exist, explaining intricate points which might trouble the sceptical mind, and outlining the general plan on which it was proposed to establish the University. The ground being cleared in these respects the Chinese gentlemen forming the sub-committee determined to circulate the constituency to which they more particularly belong and so attract the attention of all those who are interested in the education of Chinese youths. It is still too early to expect donations towards the formation of the endowment fund, because it is highly probable that many of our Chinese fellow-

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

HUNAN-HUPEH SECTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th February. The construction of the Hunan-Hupei section of the Canton-Hankow Railway will begin to-morrow.

HONGKONG'S AND MACAO'S BOUNDARIES.

VICEROY CHANG'S REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th February. Viceroy Chang Jen-chun, of Canton, has submitted a telegraphic report on the delimitation of Hongkong and Macao. The report is dated the 26th inst. It is receiving the careful consideration of the Waiwupu.

COMMERCIAL MARTS. REGULATIONS FRAMED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th February. The Waiwupu and the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce have jointly drawn up a set of twenty regulations to govern the proposed commercial marts.

CHINESE IN RANGOON. A CONSULATE SUGGESTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th February. The Waiwupu has submitted a memorial with a recommendation that a Consulate be established at Rangoon to look after the interests of the Chinese residents there.

RETRENCHMENT.

WEEDING OUT SUPERFLUOUS OFFICIALS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th February. The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has decided to dispense with all superfluous officials with a view of effecting economy in salaries.

TONGSHAN MINES.

WAIWUPU'S PROTEST.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th February. The Waiwupu has requested the British Minister in Peking to stop the working of the Tongshan Mines.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

IN AMERICA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th February. The batch of students who were taken over to America by Tang Shao-yi are reported not to be of a high standard of ability.

The United States Government has addressed a request that, in future, when students are selected for America, they should be made to pass a test examination before proceeding to the States.

NUMBERING MEMORIALS.

FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th February. The Prince Regent has given directions to the Grand Councilors that all memorials, before being put away, should be numbered to facilitate future reference.

RICE.

PROHIBITION AGAINST "CORNERING."

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th February. The Grand Council has telegraphed to Kiangsu and Hupei prohibiting the exportation of rice and the storing up [for "cornering" purposes] of the cereal and other grain.

The local authorities, who had hitherto been lax in seeing to the order becoming operative, have been denounced accordingly.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

CONCLUSION OF SITTING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 27th February, 12.5 p.m. The International Opium Com-

mission concluded its sitting at noon yesterday.

The resolutions submitted were finally passed. Thereafter Sir Cecil Clementi Smith moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the dignity, impartiality and ability with which the deliberations of the Commission had been conducted.

Replying to the principal British delegate's address, the Chairman congratulated the Commission on having adopted all the resolutions unanimously, thereby carrying the problem nearer a final solution.

The resolutions have not been published, pending reference to the Home Government.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

GRADUAL SUPPRESSION RECOMMENDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 1st March, 12.35 p.m.

The International Opium Commission adopted nine resolutions. They are as follows:—

- 1.—It recognizes China's unswerving sincerity and real but unequal progress [in the anti-opium campaign].
- 2.—It recommends measures for the gradual suppression of the opium traffic by other countries.
- 3.—It urges the Governments [interested in the opium trade] to re-examine their systems regulating the use of opium other than for medical purposes.
- 4.—It urges the duty upon all nations to prevent the shipment of opium to countries forbidding the importation thereof.
- 5.—It dwells on the grave dangers of morphine.
- 6.—It recommends the scientific investigation of anti-opium remedies.
- 7.—It urges the Governments having settlements or concessions in China to take steps towards the closing of divans.
- 8.—It recommends that effective measures be taken for the prevention of the sale in such settlements and concessions of anti-opium remedies containing opium.
- 9.—It recommends each Government to apply its Pharmacy Laws to their respective subjects in China.

A brief report dealing with the production and sale of Opium in Holland, based on information received by telegraph, was presented by the Chief Commissioner for the Netherlands, Mr. A. A. de Jongh. The Chief Commissioner for Great Britain, in reply to questions put by the American Delegation at a former sitting, read a telegram which he had received giving details as to the ultimate disposal of the net imports of crude Opium into the United Kingdom. He was followed by Mr. Miyake, who gave some particulars concerning the import and consumption of Opium, the number of divans, etc., in Kwantung territory.

The printed reports for Portugal, Spain and the United States were distributed, and declared by the Chair to be before the House for consideration. Some questions having been asked and answered, the Committee appointed to deal with International Agreements covering the Opium traffic reported progress.

Copies of resolutions which the British and American Delegation intended to submit to the Commission having been distributed, the President addressed the House. He stated that the prime object of the Commission had now been reached, and he proceeded to indicate certain principles and considerations of importance about the discussion of the Resolutions which would be their final task. He opined that the results of the Commission were bound to be far-reaching and to have a two-fold character, direct and indirect. They would take shape eventually in some kind of formal action on the part of the various Governments represented, and they would also be productive of sentiment, which had been, and would always be, the final arbiter of all great questions. He considered that from the evidence before them it would be possible to reach some conclusions, and he hoped that the Commission would pass a worthy and practical resolution on the important problem before them, otherwise the question might be thrown back into the hands of agitators, a result which they would all wish to avoid. He concluded by thanking the House for the fine temper and courteous spirit which had characterized the proceedings from the beginning.

February 23d. The Commission was occupied during the whole of its sitting in the consideration of Resolutions, based on a study of the Reports of the various Delegations, submitted by the American and British Commissioners. Of eight Resolutions put forward by the former, one was adopted in toto, one accepted after amendment, one was withdrawn, one was rejected, and four were referred back for reconsideration. The British Delegation offered five resolutions, of which one was adopted as an amendment to a Resolution submitted by the United States, two were accepted, one was withdrawn after discussion, and one referred back for consideration.

Further Resolutions are to be brought forward by the Chinese and Netherlands Commissioners at the next sitting. After they have met with the approval of the Commission, the Resolutions will be submitted to a Committee for conversion into the form in which they will be finally presented to the respective Governments. The Commission adjourned at 4.40 p.m. It is anticipated that the labours of the Commission will terminate by the end of the first week in March.

February 24th. H.E. Mr. Miyake, Chief Commissioner for Japan, offered some additional information in

reply to a question put to his Delegation by Mr. R. Laidlaw, M.P., during the sixth session, relative to the regulations in force with regard to opium in the leased territory of Kwantung.

Two resolutions brought forward jointly by the American and British Delegations, and embodying the substance of the Resolutions which were referred back for reconsideration at the last meeting, were, after a short discussion, unanimously adopted by the Commission.

The Netherlands brought forward two Resolutions, amplifying in some ways those already accepted by the House. They were criticised by the Chief Commissioner for Great Britain, and by Mr. Tang Kuo-an, on behalf of the Chinese Delegation. Finally, on the suggestion of Dr. Hamilton Wright and Mr. Miyake, it was decided to incorporate the contents of the Netherlands in question as a Statement in the Minutes.

Mr. Tang Kuo-an then made an eloquent speech in support of four Resolutions which will, to-day, be placed before the Commission by the Chinese Delegation.

February 25th. The thirteenth Session of the Commission opened at 10.30 a.m. yesterday. Four Resolutions were submitted by the Chinese Delegation for consideration. Of these one was withdrawn, Mr. Tang Kuo-an expressing himself satisfied with a sympathetic statement made in connection therewith by the Chief Commissioner for Great Britain, the Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, whose remarks elicited the encomiums of the Chief Commissioner for Japan. The remaining Resolutions were accepted by the Commission after amendments made at the suggestion of the French and American Delegations. The Commission completed the real business of the day.

All the Resolutions adopted were handed to a Committee for revision, and will be presented for final acceptance by the Commission as a whole to-morrow afternoon.

The Commission adjourned at 3.30 p.m.—N. C. D. News.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DELEGATES.

DEPARTURE FOR PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Shanghai, 28th February.

The Opium Commission concluded its sittings on 26th inst. The British and American delegates have left for Peking.

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

CANTONESE AGITATION IN SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Shanghai, 28th February.

Fok Chan-wan, the Cantonese agitator, [who had proceeded to Shanghai to arouse native interest], convened a meeting yesterday in the hall of the Cantonese Guild to discuss the recent Fatshan incident in Canton.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN SINGAPORE.

TWENTY-ONE ARRESTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Singapore, 28th February.

On the 26th inst., 21 robbers were arrested in Singapore. On their persons were found evidence of their connivance with revolutionists.

It was later ascertained that the robbers were deportees from Annam because of their complicity in anti-monarchical movements.

STAMP DUTY.

PROPOSED INSTITUTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 28th February.

The Ministry of Finance has telegraphed to the different Viceroys and Governors within the Empire to the effect that it has been decided to bring into force a stamp duty law, and asked the officials to cause investigations to be made into the matter, with a view to carrying the proposal into effect.

IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

ECONOMY TO BE EFFECTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 28th February. The Prince Regent has issued instructions to the Grand Council and the Ministry of the Imperial Household to cut down expenses in the Palace.

MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND AGRICULTURE.

RETRENCHMENT IN OFFICIAL SALARIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 28th February.

The officials working under the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry have been paid only seventy per cent. of their salaries.

PRINCE CHING.

REPORTED ILL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 28th February.

Prince Ching is ill and has asked for three days' leave of absence.

EASTERN RAILWAY.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 28th February.

The Russian Government insists on Chinese merchants paying duty on goods carried on the Eastern Chinese Railway. Failing such payment the Russian authorities threaten to expel the defaulters from the country.

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

AGITATION IN SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Shanghai, 1st March.

A mass meeting was held at the Kwong-Shui Hospital in connection with the Fatshan incident. More than \$100 was collected on the spot to defray expenses [in furtherance of the agitation].

It was decided to cable to the Waiwupu and also to Viceroy Chang Jen-chun of Canton urging them to take up negotiations in the matter.

GARRISON RECRUITING.

WANT OF FUNDS NO EXCUSE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 1st March.

The Grand-Councillors have put a stop to the officials in Peking and the Provinces from delaying the recruiting of soldiers for the army with the excuse that difficulty is met with in the raising of the required funds.

CHINESE IN SUMATRA.

NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 1st March.

A memorial has been submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry pointing out that the Chinese residents in the Dutch colonial possessions are compelled to become Dutch subjects.

The Ministry urges that a set of rules should be drawn up regarding naturalized subjects.

With reference to the proposal of the Netherlands Government to enforce compulsory naturalization of Chinese residents in Sumatra and Java, which was reported in our columns on the 1st inst., it is stated that the local Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce pointing out that there are many thousands of Chinese residents in these colonies, and that if once the Netherlands adopt compulsory naturalization, other Governments will follow the example in their colonies, and many people with their property will be lost to China. The Chamber urged the Government to take steps to oppose the proposal. The merchant body in Java held a meeting of delegates from the different localities in that colony and passed resolutions for joint action. It also addressed a petition to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce pointing out the harsh treatment and disabilities to which they were already subjected, and urging the Ministry to move the Waiwupu to oppose the proposal when it is approached on the question.—N. C. D. News.

CHIENTAO ISLAND.

NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 1st March.

Negotiations regarding the Chientao Island dispute are now concluded.

Japan recognises the sovereignty of China over the territory, while China agrees to recognise Japanese and Korean residents in Chientao as coming under the jurisdiction of Japan.

This settlement has met with the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

VICEROY YEUNG DENOUNCED.

CHARGES NOT SUBSTANTIATED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 1st March.

Viceroy Yeung Hsi-chang has been denounced by Tsui-luk and Censor Chui, and officials have been despatched to Tientsin to conduct secret inquiries.

The Commissioners have failed to substantiate the charges against Yeung.

OPTIUM SALES.

HEAVY DECLINE IN PRICES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Calcutta, 2nd March.

At the third sale to-day by public auction, held by the Indian Government, of Patna and Benares opium, the following prices were fetched:—

Patna Rs. 1,245 per chest.

Benares Rs. 1,220

The respective prices fetched at the two previous monthly sales this year were as follows:—

Patna. Benares.

1st sale on 5th January. Rs. 1,442 Rs. 1,820

2nd sale on 4th February. Rs. 1,345 Rs. 1,285

At each of the sales 3,600 chests are sold, being divided in equal quantities between Patna and Benares.

We are indebted to a leading British firm of opium importers in Hongkong for the foregoing telegram.

The heavy slump in the price of the commodity cannot fail to produce very unsatisfactory results in Hongkong. It may not be generally known that for the past two months, owing to the action of the Chinese Provincial authorities, in attempting to create monopolies, much uncertainty and suspicion have been raised in the minds of native dealers who have been buying rather sparingly and for no more than immediate requirements only. Stocks have gradually accumulated on importers' hands, and to aggravate the situation, Indian prices have steadily and suspiciously receded.

The difficulties of the importers have been increased by a falling exchange, so that the heavy losses represented by the difference between the original cost and the current market price of the drug cut both ways to the detriment of those handling the commodity.

During the past fortnight a small inquiry arose but as soon as it was met by importers the market lapsed again into its lethargic condition. For no rhyme or reason, another heavy slump occurred in prices between last evening and this morning. With the telegraphic announcement from India before us now, it should not be surprising if the quotations to-morrow suffer another decline.

CLOSING OF DIVANS.

Pursuant to an arrangement concluded between the Colonial Government and the Opium Farmers last year, twenty-six opium divans, out of a total of 101, were closed yesterday. During the currency of the subsisting farm, which expires on the 28th February, 1910, no more divans will be closed.

OPIMUM IN IND-CHINA.

The Opinion, a Saigon newspaper, comments adversely on the International Anti-Opium Conference which has just concluded its sittings at Shanghai. It fails to see any good from France and Indo China taking part in the deliberations as they are now doing. The ground taken is that whatever may be the anti-opium measures devised by the Chinese Government in its own territory, they should be left to Chinese themselves. Foreign powers should set the interests of China aside altogether, and should consult only the interests of those of their colonies whose budgets rest on the revenue from opium.

The Opinion instances Indo-China where the Treasury cannot do without the opium revenue, which can only be replaced by a gambling farm—an abomination in the eyes of faddists. Even then, the use of the drug will meet with no appreciable check under any prohibition system that can be devised.

Experience shows that Chinese opium smokers in the Colony include smart and enterprising traders, hard-working craftsmen and sturdy labourers who feel none the worse for the drug. Another point is that opium causes less crime and less misery than strong drink, so far as the Colony is concerned. Such being the lessons of experience, it is a pity to think that smokers who have once tasted the benefits of opium will ever give up its use.

QUESTION OF NATURALIZATION.

CHINESE REGULATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, and March.

The Board of Civil Affairs has drafted a set of 23 regulations governing naturalized subjects. The regulations will be promulgated at an early date.

YUNNAN AND ANNAM.

BOUNDARY DEFINED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, and March.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, has forwarded a telegraphic memorial to the effect that boundary stones have been erected on the borders of Yunnan and Annam.

CHIENIAO ISLAND.

CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, and March.

Japan has withdrawn her admission of China's right to the sovereignty of the island of Chientao.

PETITIONS.

MAY BE PRESENTED TO THE REGENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, and March.

The Prince Regent has given permission to the people to present petitions to him in person when he may happen to be outside the Palace.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S INQUIRY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, and March.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung has telegraphed to Yuan Shih-kai to inquire as to his latest movements.

The ex-Minister replied that it was his intention to remove to Cheong Tak prefecture, and that he has abandoned his idea of proceeding abroad on a tour.

It is stated that the ex-Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai has resolved to go abroad to seek medical advice. He will first proceed to Tokio and then travel over Europe and America to widen his mind and experience. Intelligence from the Palace states that, on account of reports in the Press as to Yuan's movements and his projected tour abroad, the apprehensions of the Government are aroused and the Honan Governor was to have been ordered to keep watch on Yuan. For fear, however, that the Governor may be a friend of Yuan's, the Government has changed its mind and will shortly send two able deputies to spy on Yuan's

actions and report whether he migrates or not against the Government for his removal.

PEKING-KALGAN RAILWAY.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL DENOUNCED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, and March.

Kwan Min-kwan, assistant director-general of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, has been denounced by Censors for having, it is alleged, appropriated for his own use large sums of money when purchasing land on behalf of Chan Fik, the ex-president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

FOREIGN LOANS.

PRINCE REGENT'S ANXIETY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 3rd March.

The Prince Regent is much worried over the foreign loans already contracted. He has given directions to the Grand Council to hang up a list of the foreign loans for the information of all officials.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

PROPOSED FOREIGN LOANS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 3rd March.

All provinces are in favour of raising loans for the purpose of reorganising the Navy. Prince Su is adverse to the proposal, and is employing his best energies to oppose it.

Later, Prince Su and others have decided to establish naval colleges in Shantung, Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang, Kiang-sing and Kiang-su.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-fifth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the company's office, at noon, last Saturday, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the general manager for the year ending 31st December, 1908, and electing a consulting committee and auditors. Mr. Robt. Shaw took the chair. There were also present Mr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. H. P. White, D. W. Craddock (Directors), Messrs. C. K. Linck, H. R. B. Hancock, H. C. R. Hancock, J. A. Young, the Rev. Mr. Longridge and Mr. L. F. Campbell (secretary).

The Chairman said—Gentlemen—Printed copies of the Report and Accounts now laid before you have been in your hands for some time past; so need not be read now. We are able to pay our usual dividend and to place \$50,000 to Reserve Fund in spite of the fact that the price of rope has again fallen since this time last year. On the other hand I am glad to say that the cost of raw material has also come down to more reasonable figures, while the quality shows an improvement. Our actual sales have not been as large as usual but this is only to be expected in a time of such depression for shipping as that we have passed through, when some of our best customers have had to lay up their vessels for want of employment. We have, however, seen the worst and may now look forward with confidence to a better demand for all commodities such as ours. There is nothing in the Accounts that calls for comment that I can see, but if any shareholder has any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer them.

There were no questions.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. H. P. White seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Longridge proposed the re-election of Messrs. H. P. White, D. W. Craddock and Dr. J. W. Noble as consulting committee.

Mr. Kline seconded.

Agreed.

Mr. D. W. Craddock proposed, and Dr. J. W. Noble seconded, the re-election of Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. O'D. Goudin as auditors.

Agreed.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. I am much obliged for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

THE NEW COIN.

As Duke Tai Tsai, President of the Ministry of Finance, recently raised the question that the currency of one tael coins in China is fraught with obstructions and difficulties, the matter was referred to the consideration of the various provincial governments, which have now reported that they still favour the tael coins. Duke Tai Tsai's objection is based on three grounds; difficulty in minting, currency and insuring uniformity. Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung is also changing his views, as the late Edict, he declared, was really issued on Yuan Shih-kai's decision, but he himself was no inclination one way or the other. Grand Councillor Lu Chuan-lin and President T'ieh Liang urge that it would be inadvisable to be constantly changing about in government affairs and the tael coins should be adopted and a large number of five mace coins might be minted to obviate any inconvenience.—N. G. D. News.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Not infrequently remarks have been made that local transactions in shares have been carried through at a rate which is not identical with that appearing in the market quotations as published. That very well may be, because owing to the absence of a regular Stock Exchange, there is no certainty that every transaction can come within the cognizance of the firm of brokers supplying the quotations. So surrounded with difficulty has the subject been that more than once the management of this journal (*Singapore Free Press*) was on the point of excluding share lists altogether, rather than find itself ignorantly and possibly in error, in quotations between quotations and transactions, a matter that is no business of a newspaper. The question is one that has an interest even in places where share business is rather better organized than it is here. "A Member of the Rangoon Stock Exchange" writes as follows on the subject to the *Rangoon Gazette*, and it is possible that what he says may merit the attention of local brokers and investors in shares. He says—

Your correspondent under the above heading in this morning's paper appears to be under the impression that the "transactions" recorded in shares in your paper and the *Rangoon Times* as a trap to catch the unwary public. It may interest him to know that, in making up the share list, the members of the Stock Exchange are honestly endeavoring to give the public as nearly as can be ascertained the actual market price of shares. No transactions are taken notice of which are not actually put through by members themselves. One of the reasons for this is that a certain section of the gullible public are not above quoting extraordinary prices to brokers in the hope that these may be repeated and so grow into the market price. As far as care and a desire for accuracy can go every possible effort is made to avoid quoting bogus prices of any kind. "Misleading" would perhaps have done better to sign himself "Misled" unless it be that he wishes to mislead others into the same suspicious byways as he himself seems to haunt. He suggests that the report of prices does for forward delivery show when worked out an absurdly large margin which is supposed to represent interest on money for the time between date of contract and date of delivery. Quite so, but has "Misleading" ever heard of the law of supply and demand which has quite a large influence over most markets, even the Rangoon share market; and that if a man desires to buy shares for delivery some time ahead he must pay what the cheaper seller wants, whatever interest he may seem to be paying on his money? I hold no brief on behalf of this kind of speculation, the dangers of which are obvious, but I repeat as I think do all other members of the Stock Exchange the imputation that we are knowingly publishing bogus prices is Rome was not built in a day, and a system by which absolute honesty can be enforced has unfortunately not yet been hit upon in Rangoon. All I would suggest is that the Rangoon Stock Exchange is doing its best against very heavy odds to protect the public against rascality in share dealing. In conclusion I feel sure that all the other members would agree with me in welcoming your correspondent should he care to drop in some days at two o'clock when the share list is being compiled, where he could see for himself the methods employed and catch perhaps other some valuable suggestions. His one suggestion that the number of shares done in each transaction be recorded is, I fear, obviously impossible.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-eighth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the General Managers, last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of the company's accounts to 31st December, 1908, and the report of the general managers. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson presided. Other present were—Messrs. C. L. Maxwell (secretary), G. K. Hutton (manager), Messrs. J. Barton, H. J. Gedge, Ho Fook, Lo Cheung Shiu, W. Hutton Potts, C. H. Ross, L. W. Leslie, W. N. Flemming, and E. F. Aucutt.

The Secretary read the notice of the meeting. The Chairman said—Gentlemen—With your permission I will take the report and accounts as read. The total sales of ice during the year were less than in 1907 by about 93 tons; on the other hand earnings derived from cold storage show a satisfactory increase, and our net revenue is only \$30,500 less than for the previous year. Cold storage at the town property have been renewed and extended and all collieries employed at the depot are now housed on the premises. Among your assets you will notice a mortgage loan in Yokohama of \$25,000, as in the opinion of your auditor, it was somewhat doubtful if the articles of association permitted such an investment; the money has since the closing of the accounts been refunded, and I am pleased to say the course of exchange has enabled us to make a small profit on the transfer. Last year your Chairman referred to an arrangement made with the Hongkong Milling Co. for the purchase of their surplus supplies of ice, but as you are aware the Company is now in liquidation and the arrangement has not materialized. We had a short time ago a similar proposal from the Oriental Brewing Company, but as their product does not in our opinion equal ours we declined their offer. We again ask you gentlemen to sanction the transfer of \$30,000 from profits to provision for contingencies and if this meets your approval we will have a sum of \$50,000 available to meet opposition. The policy of building up this fund is now amply justified, for we have not only the Oriental Brewing Company to compete with, but have also in the smaller market of Macao to face competition from two small plants erected during the year. We naturally regret the necessity for fighting these new enterprises, which must for a time affect our earnings, but I do not think, gentlemen, that you need be unduly anxious as to the ultimate result. If any further information be desired I shall be pleased to afford it before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts.

There were no questions.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Gedge, in seconding, said that the shareholders might congratulate themselves upon the report before the meeting and the dividends which the general managers continued to pay. There were very few companies in the Far East that paid dividends as that Company did; he concluded by congratulating the general managers.

The motion was unanimously carried.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Leslie, Mr. A. R. Lowe was elected auditor.

The Chairman—Dividend warrants will be ready on application on Monday. I am much obliged to you for your attendance.

That was all the business of the meeting.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SOME CHINA AND JAPAN MATTERS.

In the annual report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce some explanation is given of the steps taken to retain the British Post-Office in Tientsin, and "It is hoped that during the year the Postmaster-General may see his way to announce the indefinite continuance of the present arrangements." As to trade marks registration in China and Japan, the probability is, says the report, that, as to China, the matter is not being pressed for the present, in view of the suggested Convention between Great Britain and Japan for the protection of British marks in Japan. The negotiations with Japan are proceeding, and news on the subject is daily expected at the Chamber. A full copy of the Japanese trade marks register has been obtained, and has been inspected by several merchants. The measures taken to deal with lottery tickets in the Japanese cotton trade are explained. The Hongkong Chamber called the attention of the Board to a system which was being employed by certain Japanese agents to Eastern surveys of piece-goods, numerous complaints having been received at the Chamber as to the unsatisfactory character of many reports prepared by surveyors acting under the auspices of the Chambers of Commerce of India and the Far East; it was decided, with some hesitation, to address a circular letter to the Chambers themselves, suggesting that surveyors should be instructed to limit their report to the terms of the reference. The representations of the Chamber were received in the spirit in which they were given.

LARGE SEIZURE OF COCAINE AT RANGOON.

1570 BOTTLES SEIZED.

On the arrival of the s.s. *Lindula*, at Rangoon, on the 4th ult., from the Straits, considerable sensation was caused by the discovery of a very large quantity of cocaine in which a very great traffic is carried on in Rangoon, judging by the number of seizures which are regularly made by the Customs and Excise Officers. From the facts which have come to hand, it appears that the Chief Officer, Mr. Nickel, of the s.s. *Lindula*, and P. J. Kelly, the Gunner, were responsible for bringing the matter to light. The former in his report to the Customs House authorities stated that about 2 a.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd ult., he ordered the ship's gunner, Kelly, to open the store room of Ah Hone, the ship's carpenter, in order to have it cleaned out. On opening it Kelly found four small bags which he took to the chief officer. On opening these they found them to contain 103 packets of cocaine, or 1,570 one-eighth ounce bottles each. On a further search being made the chief officer found eight bags of opium in the carpenter's latrine. At the same time the ship's clerk searched another of the carpenter's cabins and found 8 balls more, 4 of which were found in the carpenter's box. On the carpenter admitting ownership of the cocaine he was locked up by the chief officer until his arrival at Rangoon. At half-past six o'clock this morning the gunner went to the chief officer and reported a further find of 4 balls and another similar find on the top of the fresh water tanks, or an aggregate of 24 balls or 866 tolas and 1,570 bottles of cocaine. This amount of contraband was locked up by the chief officer in the ship's specie room, and on the vessel's arrival below the Hastings, Inspector Thompson, Customs Department, boarded the steamer and took charge of the carpenter, and Salt Tat, the ship's cook, both of whom were placed before the District Magistrate this afternoon. In this case a point of law is involved, inasmuch as it raises the question of whether the Court has jurisdiction, the seizure having been made, so it is alleged, one hundred miles from Rangoon harbour limits.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS IN HONGKONG.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE INSTITUTION.

Last Friday night, the annual dinner of the Institution of Shipbuilders and Engineers was given in the Hongkong Hotel, when covers were laid for some seventy persons. An excellent meal was served and the evening was a most enjoyable one, several happy little speeches being made in the course of the proceedings. Mr. T. W. Robertson was in the chair. Messrs. W. C. Jack and T. Skinner were Vice-Chairmen for the evening. Supporting the Chairman were Messrs. R. Mitchell, J. Gray Scott, J. F. Miller, A. Bain, R. M. Dyer and a few other gentlemen.

After dinner, "The King" was proposed by the Chairman, which was right heartily honoured. The second toast, that of "Engineering and Shipbuilding in Hongkong," was also proposed by the Chairman. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Robertson said that the Institution was incorporated eighteen years ago by a small but zealous body of engineers and shipbuilders, its object being the improvement of the scientific knowledge of its members and the furthering of the interests of engineers and shipbuilders, and at the same time to provide social pleasures for its members. At the time of its inauguration, the membership numbered but a few, and the condition financially, and this was owing to the exertions of the Vice-President, Mr. Skinner. At one time, fears were entertained that they might have to close the institution, but happily that contingency had been averted, and they might anticipate a career of continued usefulness. The Chairman then proceeded to describe the rapid progress which had been effected in engineering and shipbuilding in the Colony. The speaker touched upon the vast possibilities in the way of turning out huge steam liners and declared among the first engines built here the indicated horse power was 3,000. Now it was nearly 4,000. That illustrated the progress that had been made. He thought, however, it would be some time yet before they built Pacific liners here. In Hongkong there was no paternal government as in Japan, which had wisely stimulated its engineering and shipbuilding by means of subsidies, enabling them to compete with those on the Clyde and elsewhere. We did not want paternal government. We were able to do the work ourselves. He believed that we had the capabilities for building Pacific liners here, but the statements here were more concerned with returns. They could build and engine ships but they could not show the returns which were desired and that was the main thing. He trusted that in the years to come a John Elder would arise in Hongkong and endow the prospective university with a chair for engineering and shipbuilding (Applause). The British, and especially the Scottish, were great colonisers and he thought the native races whom they had taught would one day thank them for what they had done in teaching them the art of what the West had to give to the East. (Applause).

Mr. Bridger proposed the toast of "The Press," which was heartily responded to. This was followed by "Kindred Societies and Visitors," proposed by Mr. T. Skinner, which was also enthusiastically received.

Mr. J. Gray Scott, in replying, said that as an engineer he hoped that in future the Institution would occupy a position in the Colony more befitting the profession to which they belonged and the importance of the Colony itself. They relied in one of the most important outposts of the British Empire, and it was the second shipping port in the world at least; he had the authority of his friend the Harbour Master for the statement. (Laughter). In conclusion he advocated a resumption of the reading of technical papers and said that thereby the institution would return to its original prosperity and would confer everlasting benefit upon all members of the profession in the East.

Mr. Richardson proposed the health of the Chairman, to which Mr. Robertson suitably replied.

COLLISION AT CHINKIANG.

GERMAN HULK SUNK.

The Hamburg-America steamer *Ascania*, which ran down the German hulk *Bremen* here yesterday, was bound down the river when something went wrong with her steering reports the Chinkiang correspondent of the *N. G. D. News*. The *Ascania* came down the river inside H.M.S. *Clio*, which vessel she rounded very close to her stern. Carried by the way she had on a north-east wind and a strong tide, the *Ascania* crashed into the hulk while moving at a great rate and cut into her hull on the starboard bow. The cables of the hulk snapped with loud reports and fire was seen coming out of the hawser pipes, as a result of the rate and pressure of the cables passing out, which caused the hulk to be driven from the shore was badly damaged. The *Bremen* drifted down the river with the *Ascania*, but sank abreast of Messrs. Greaves' hulk in nineteen fathoms of water. In going down the *Bremen* went under head first. All was over in about five minutes. The stem of the *Ascania* is damaged and divers from H.M.S. *Clio* are examining her this morning. It is said that she is leaking freely in the forepeak.

Captain Lange of the *Bremen* had a narrow escape. He gave orders to his crew to jump over their lives and he was the last man to leave his ship. Mr. Ramsden of the I. M. Customs also had a narrow escape; he was on duty on the *Bremen* and had just time to jump into a Chinese boat which was close at hand. Reports differ as to the loss of life amongst the Chinese crew, but some must have lost their lives, as a good many are known to have been on the bridge when the collision occurred.

One wonders why the *Ascania* did not let go her anchors when it was seen that she was running into danger; and no doubt it was an oversight on the part of the crew inside the ship lying at anchor. Much sympathy is felt with those who are responsible for the accident.

The *Bremen* is an unlucky craft; she was run down off the Lamcocks some few years ago by the steamer *Buena*, when she was under the Chinese flag and named the *Klang-pik*. Prior to this she was the Danish steamer *Nordin*.

The *Bremen* is lying in the fairway about three hundred yards out from Greaves' hulk, between the stem of the China Merchants' hulk and the stern of the *Hong On* hulk. The Customs have marked her position day with a red flag and by night with a red light.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the fourth ordinary annual meeting to be held at the company's office, at 3 p.m. on Monday, 8th inst., is as follows—

The general managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st December, 1908.

The net profit for that period, including \$111.22 brought forward from last account, and after allowing for consulting committee and auditor's fees, depreciation, bad debts and loss on the sale of the old steam launch taken over from the Hongkong Steam Water Boat Co., Ltd., amount to \$29,971.31.

The general managers recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent, which will absorb \$16,533.80, with of \$14,437.51 from the value of the waterboats and carry forward a balance of \$172.51 to the new account.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Since the last meeting Mr. P. J. Bisschop resigned his seat on leaving the Colony and Mr. H. J. Van den Bosch and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar have joined the committee.

AUDITORS.

The accounts under review have been audited by Mr. A. O'D. Goudin and Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Liabilities.

Share capital
Authorized—
50,000 shares of \$10 each, \$500,000

Issued—
27,723 shares of \$10 each fully paid \$277,230.00

Reserve fund \$1,898.13

Unclaimed dividends 776.00

Profit and loss account, balance 29,971.31

\$309,875.44

Assets.

Waterboats as per last account \$266,616.77

Less amount written off 3,000.00

Book value of launch sold 2,835.00

16,451.77

Pipes and staging as per last account 4,000.00

Less amount written off 3,000.00

1,000.00

Furniture 50.00

Cash in Bank and in hand 6,681.95

Hongkong Bank fixed deposit 40,000.00

Hongkong Government deposit 500.00

Sundry debtors 7,980.49

Stock of hose, etc. 250.00

Unexpired licences 248.00

\$309,875.44

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Dr.

To Consulting committee's fees \$ 800.00

To Auditor's fee 100.00

To Depreciation—
Pipes and staging \$3,000.00

Stock 250.00

3,250.00

To Bad debts 45.00

To Loss on book value of launch sold 2,835.00

To Balance 29,971.31

\$36,424.17

Cr.

By Balance from last account \$ 111.22

By Profit on trading for the year 29,971.31

By Interest 1,244.32

By Transfer fees 44.00

\$36,424.17

FRENCH MAIL DISABLED.

DETAINED AT COLOMBO FOR NECESSARY REPAIRS.

A Clan steamer—with a large double-funnelled vessel, said to be French, in tow—appeared near the mouth of Galle Harbour, Ceylon, a short time after 3 p.m., says a wire of the 13th ult. Pilots Bloomfield and Taylor have both gone out. Signals are being exchanged between the vessels.

Another Clan vessel which left harbour to-day is having near the scene. Probably the injured vessel will put into Galle. No authentic information is available up till 4 p.m. The rumour is that the disabled vessel lost her propeller and the Clan boat picked her up between Colombo and Calcutta.

A later report says:

The disabled vessel proved to be the M.M. steamer *Sydney* from China and Singapore, due at Colombo at 5 p.m. on 13th inst. She broke her main shaft and was taken in tow by a Clan Liner, when off Hambantota, and brought to Galle. Both vessels anchored near the mouth of the harbour. Mr. Bloomfield, Master Attendant, and Pilot Taylor were on board. A large number of people on the ramparts watched the signals. The steamer *Clan Lindsay* loading for London, steamed out of the harbour and hovered near the other vessels. After an interval, the *Clan Lindsay* sailed westward, but the other liner stayed by till about 6 p.m. and then parted company. The M.M. Agent, who was wired to, arrived on 13th inst. by train; and at about 8 the next morning, a tug boat from Colombo came alongside and immediately made preparations to tow the disabled vessel.

The force with the *Sydney* got under weigh at 8.57 a.m. both steaming very slowly. The harbour tug *Samson* reached Galle at 7.30 a.m. on 13th inst. and on her return the *Sydney* anchored outside harbour and was brought and berthed in port this morning with the assistance of the harbour tug.

Since leaving Singapore, the vessel experienced bad weather; and on 11th and 12th instant the wind was extremely strong and the current adverse. Rain also fell heavily and it seemed as if the *Sydney* was at the mercy of the huge waves, but she behaved splendidly. On the 13th inst., the weather was perfectly calm, the vessel steaming ahead when about 9.30 a.m., a shock was felt by all on board, and a few minutes after the vessel stopped. It was then announced that she had met with an accident to her main shaft, one of the huge joints connecting which had given way. The continuation of the passengers was greatly lessened when this information reached them, as they knew that there was no danger, and a little later, as reported on board, when they saw two or three steamers on the horizon. In answer to a signal, the *Clan Fraser* arrived on the scene, and another steamer, the *Clan Lindsay*, also made herself ready, but did not come, as her assistance was not needed. After a brief delay, the *Sydney* was towed into Galle Harbour.

The necessary repairs to her will be given by Messrs. C. A. Hutton and Co., which will take about seven days. She will be able to resume her voyage to Marseilles probably on Sunday.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the board of directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the company's hotel, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 6th inst., reads—

Gentlemen—In accordance with section 56 of the articles of association, the directors now beg to submit their Report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1908.

ACCOUNTS.

The profit on working account amounted to \$42,461.49 as compared with \$39,272.35 for the corresponding period of 1907, being an increase of \$3,189.14.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$14,619.63 brought forward from 30th June, 1908, shows a credit balance of \$54,295.40, which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows—

To pay a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year \$ 36,000.00

To transfer to repairs and renewals 10,000.00

To write off furniture and fixtures 6,500.00

To write off electric plant 1,500.00

To carry forward to new account 295.40

\$ 54,295.40

DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar has been invited by the Board to act for Mr. E. Osborne, on leave. Mr. Bonnar's appointment requires the shareholders' confirmation.

Mr. W. H. Potts retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe, C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

W. HUTTON POTTS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the Six Months Ending 31st December, 1908.

To Bad debts and refunds \$ 735.37

" Crown rent 505.02

" Rates 2,870.95

" Fire Insurance 2,948.71

" Debenture interest on \$50,000 at 3 percent \$15,000.00

Less returned on debentures held by the company 2,280.00

Interest account 12,720.00

Directors and auditors' fees 7,978.10

" Balance, to be apportioned as follows—

To pay a dividend of 6 per cent. \$36,000.00

" Transfer to repairs and renewals 10,000.00

" Write off furniture and fixtures 6,500.00

" Write off electric plant 1,500.00

" Carry forward to new a/c 295.40

By balance from 30th June, 1908 \$79,659.63

Less dividend at 6% \$36,000.00

" Transfer to repair & renewals 10,000.00

" a/c 15,000.00

" Transfer to furniture & fixtures account 6,500.00

" Transfer to installation of electric light a/c 3,500.00

" Transfer to new launch account 500.00

65,000.00

Rent of shops and offices, old building \$183.33

Rent

CONCLUSION OF SITTINGS.

JAPANESE SUGAR DUTY.

QUESTIONS IN COMMITTEE.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.30 p.m.
John Chronicle.

THE APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL

PROPERTY SALE.
GOOD PRICE FETCHED.

PROPERTY SALE

CHINA UNDER THE REGENCY

A HOTBED OF INTRIGUE

is illustrated by Chang Chih-tung's negotiations with reference to the Canton-Hankow Railway loan. It will be remembered that the edict of October 28th, 1908, conferred on him full powers as director-general to contract the loan, while the Ministry of Communications was to handle all financial and technical matters. Nevertheless, because Chang Chih-tung, anxious for the rapid construction of the trunk line, is disposed to employ British contractors in order to avoid the waste and delay resulting from Chinese methods of construction, he meets with determined opposition from the Ministry of Communications, whose members obtain their position and are influenced by conditions which regard the control of expenditure. It is uncertain whether Chang Chih-tung's influence with the Regent and the Grand Council is sufficient to overcome opposition. It is reported that he tendered his resignation of the directorship, but the Regent has refused to accept it.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY

aying such gross eggs to China. It is difficult to see, however, how the Chinese Government can arise from the sudden prohibition of poppy cultivation, if enforced on the agricultural States of India, Bengal and the Native States, as the Chinese officials themselves admit would arise if such prohibition were enforced in China, we do not imagine that the British Minister will be any more complacent on this subject than he is on the subject of opium. He will, we think, urge the danger of taking away the means of the livelihood from so many millions of people in China, if they interdict poppy cultivation in the province. What China clearly wants, therefore, is to establish a monopoly at once and to be in a position to accept some such stupendous offer as has been made to her for the monopoly of opium. It is not surprising, in which so many philanthropists and well-meaning people of all nations now hope that she is making up her mind to entirely abandon. She is doing nothing of the kind, but like more civilised and Christian Governments is merely striving in the noble cause of "humanity" and "morality" to turn an honest penny out of her native agriculture.

A MISSIONARY CASE.

It may perhaps interest readers to learn that the local Magistrates have again resorted to the stocks as a deterrent to larceny by Chinese. At the Magistracy last Monday, a Chinaman charged with larceny, and he was sentenced to be exhibited three hours in the stocks and a further term of six weeks' imprisonment.

ANNUAL MEETING

As will be seen from the accounts, after paying an interim dividend of 3½% on both preference and ordinary shares in August last amounting to Tls. 52,500, we have now the sum of Tls. 71,855.99; this should be appropriated as follows:—

HONGKONG SHIPMASTER FINED

inside the manila. At the baggage room Inspector Vaughan found prepared opium on the blanket of a Chinese deck passenger and began to look for the place from whence it came. He searched in vain for some time but finally found a can which was full of Chinese cakes which he emptied of its contents. As soon as the inside of the can was seen it was apparent that there was a slit in its make-up, for one side of the bottom inside was higher than the outside bottom and the sides also had two walls instead of one as all tin cans should have. This was a so-called double making a hole through the inside of the bottom the opium just bubbled through the aperture and now the Chinaman is awaiting his trial on the charge of smuggling.

ENGINEER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

AFTER FOUR YEARS.

An important arrest was made this morning reports the *Shanghai Mercury* of 26th ult. The Detective Sub-Inspector Vaughan, who, armed with a Hongkong warrant, took into custody a shroff named Yang Kweling, alias Pui Shoo, who was wanted by the Hongkong authorities for embedding a large sum of money belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong. The arrest was made about 9.30 a.m. in a house in the Woosung Road. The prisoner who is a native of Hongkong, was attired in foreign clothes at the time of his arrest, and later in the morning he was taken before Mr. Wang (Assistant Magistrate) and Mr. S. Barton (British Assessor) at the Mixed Court, the charge against him being of absconding from Hongkong with a large sum of money (said to be \$25,000) on the 3rd June 1935; the property of the H. & S. Bank. His formal arrest was arrested had been made, the Court ordered the prisoner to be kept in custody until Monday by which time it is expected further details of the charge will be made known.

PATENT MEDICINES IN JAPAN.

—♦—

if the matter is looked into a little closer.

Perhaps it is hardly necessary to dwell on the wonderful virtues claimed for these patent medicines. They cover the whole field of diseases human flesh is heir to, either known or unknown to medical science. In short, they are veritable universal panaceas good for anything. They perhaps go deeper nothing—and they are efficient enough to do so—rather upon the mental disposition of the taker than the intrinsic value of the medicines themselves.

When we recall the popular Japanese saying, "kusuri kuso-bai" (Medicines make nine [in] profit), it is not surprising that medicinal manufacturers and dealers drive such a thriving trade and make fortunes so quickly.—*John Chavittolo.*

ROWING.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Station 1.—Thistle.

The *Ross* assumed a lead of two to three lengths from the start from the other boats, *Leek* being second with the *Thistle* close behind, but when half the distance had been traversed the two latter boats drew level with the leader and a grand race was witnessed until the *Ross* sprang ahead in the last quarter, however, the *Thistle* sprung ahead and formed home finish with the *Leek* as a good second, the *Ross* finishing between these two boats, being much excited amid tremendous cheering from the spectators in the launch.

Carroll, as the *Ross* broke, rowed well, pulled a long stroke and was maintained through the race.

A Terrible Death.

CHINAMAN'S NECK DISLOCATED.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT AT THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Mr. J. H. Kemp (presiding as Coroner) and a jury (comprising Messrs. G. G. Catchick, F. M. X. de Figueiredo and G. S. Forsyth) investigated this forenoon the death of a man named Fan Sam, aged forty-three, who met his death the other day in a most terrible fashion, the result of an accident at the Kowloon-Canton Railway, near Shatin.

According to the evidence given by an Indian senior medical student, in the employ of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, and who is assistant to Dr. Hartley, the body of the deceased was examined by him on the afternoon of the 22nd ult. There were lacerations on the upper and lower parts of the right leg and various other parts of the body. The neck was also dislocated, which was the cause of death.

Dr. I. Hartley was the next witness. He said he was attached to the railway, and he was questioned as under:—

The Coroner—Don't you see all dead bodies?—Practically all. In this matter I did not receive any information until the next day. The fact was due to the fact that the body was not found until the next day.

The last witness reported to you?—Yes, by special messenger.

The letter went astray?—Yes.

Could you not have seen the body next day?—When I telephoned out it had been buried. The Coroner—I don't think the body ought to have been buried. What do you think? You are the only qualified man there?

Dr. Hartley—Yes, I am the only qualified man there. But there are other Chinese doctors there and usually I have a large district to cover. It is no delaying the burial.

I don't think that bodies ought to be buried without your sanction. Will you see it is not done again?—Yes.

The story of the tragedy was related by a railway coolie named Wai Mui, who added that besides being a railwayman he had attended to the telephones. On the 22nd he was stationed at the upper station. This would be about 2.15 p.m. The man at the lower station rang a bell, notifying that passengers were coming up to the car. Witness started the car, not however before informing the lower station that the car was about to leave.

The Coroner—Where was the deceased?—Witness—He was working at the upper station.

Where was he standing?—At the fly-wheel?—Yes.

How far was he standing from the wheel?—A few paces away.

Was he alone?—No. There was another man with him.

A plan was here produced, showing the wheel, around which a rope ran, which assisted in pulling up the car, which ran from the tunnel up to the European residences. Not far away from the rope was a platform, on which stood deceased and the other man.

Before starting the car the witness continued, he told both men to stand aside. The reply he got was, "All right, start the car." and deceased, who with the other was engaged in painting, stepped aside. The car was then placed in motion. The vibration shook the platform and the deceased, losing his balance, fell into the machinery. Witness telephoned down and the car was stopped immediately. An attempt was then made by witness to extricate the unfortunate man, but this was only accomplished with the aid of some Europeans. The deceased died almost instantaneously.

The Coroner—How long have you been in this job?—Since last year.

What are your instructions?—Before I start a car I would notify below and they would ring back saying to start the car.

Who gave you these instructions?—The head railwayman, who is a Chinaman, and the European chief engineer, who is now in England. Were you never told what to do with regard to people standing near the wheel when it started?—I only attended to the starting of the car.

This is a most important point. Did you tell them to get out of the way before starting?—Yes.

And you never got any definite instructions as to allowing people to stand anywhere near the wheel?—On this occasion, when the down station rang up, I was told to tell the two men near the wheel to go away, and I did so.

By a large number of people, where you telephoned can you see the wheel?—Yes.

Wong Sau, the man who was with deceased at the time he met his death, was next called. He said he was working with deceased at the time of his death.

The Coroner—How did it happen?—Witness—He was painting. I was painting. We were painting together. A telephone message arrived from below inquiring whether there was anybody near the wheel. The last witness told us to go away, but the deceased said there was no fear. He walked away, however, a few seconds afterwards. When the car started—the deceased had already stepped aside—he became frightened and fell.

The Coroner—Did the car start before you had time to go away?—No.

The Tunnel Superintendent said that the ropeway was practically under his supervision but it was solely in charge of the mechanical engineer. Witness stated that definite instructions had been given to ropeway men to see that nobody was near the wheel when the car was started. No instructions were given to the Chinese personally by witness.

By a juror—suppose there is a danger zone near the wheel?—Yes, anybody standing on the platform is a danger zone, the car is in motion.

A man standing on the framing while the car was in danger need not necessarily be in jeopardy. No. But you know what the Chinese are. They would not take orders from another No. 1 and will do everything to be contrary—which was what happened, I think, in this case. The works cannot be stopped for one obstinate coolie.

The jury brought in a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the shooting dates, for March.

MEDHURST CUP. (Last Shoot).

Saturday, 6th Mar. 2 to 5.30 200 Yards.

Sunday, 7th " 10 to 12.30 King's Park Range.

DOUGLAS CUP.

Saturday, 13th Mar. 2 to 5.30 200 Yards.

Sunday, 14th " 10 to 12.30 King's Park Range.

SPECIAL CUP.

Saturday, 20th Mar. 2 to 5.30 200 Yards.

Sunday, 21st " 10 to 12.30 King's Park Range.

SPECIAL CUP.

Saturday, 27th Mar. 2 to 5.30 200 Yards.

Sunday, 28th " 10 to 12.30 King's Park Range.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the International Opium Commission to be submitted to the respective Governments represented. A summary of the representations appeared in our exclusive telegram columns on the 1st inst.—

1. That the International Opium Commission recognizes the unwavering sincerity of the Government of China in its efforts to eradicate the production and consumption of Opium throughout the Empire; the increasing body of public opinion among their own subjects by which those efforts are being supported; and the real, though unequal, progress already made in a task which is one of the greatest magnitudes.

2. That in view of the action taken by the Government of China in suppressing the practice of Opium smoking, and by other Governments to the same end, the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation concerned move its own Government to take measures for the gradual suppression of the practice of Opium smoking in its own territories and possessions, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned.

3. That the International Opium Commission finds that the use of opium in any form otherwise than for medical purposes is held by almost every participating country to be a matter for prohibition or for careful regulation; and that each country in the administration of its system of regulation purports to be aiming, as opportunity offers, at progressively increasing stringency.

In recording these conclusions the International Opium Commission recognizes the wide variations between the conditions prevailing in the different countries, but it would urge on the attention of the Governments concerned the desirability of a re-examination of their systems of regulation in the light of the experience of other countries dealing with the same problem.

4. That the International Opium Commission finds that each Government represented has strict laws which are aimed directly or indirectly to prevent the smuggling of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations into their respective territories; in the judgment of the International Opium Commission it is also the duty of all countries to adopt reasonable measures to prevent at ports of departure the shipment of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations, to any country which prohibits the entry of any Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations.

5. That the International Opium Commission finds that the unrestricted manufacture, sale and distribution of Morphine already constitute a grave danger, and that the Morphine habit shows signs of spreading; the International Opium Commission, therefore, desires to urge strongly on all Governments that it is highly important that drastic measures should be taken by each Government in its own territories and possessions to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of this drug, and also of such other derivatives of Opium as may appear on scientific inquiry to be liable to similar abuse and production of like ill effects.

6. That on the International Opium Commission is not constituted in such a manner as to permit the investigation from a scientific point of view of Anti-Opium remedies and of the properties and effects of Opium and its products, but deems such investigation to be of the highest importance, the International Opium Commission desires that each Delegation shall recommend this branch of the subject to their respective Governments for such action as that Government may think necessary.

7. That the International Opium Commission strongly urges all Governments possessing Concessions or Settlements in China, which have not yet taken effective action towards the closing of opium divans in the said Concessions and Settlements, to take steps to that end, as soon as they may deem it possible, on the lines already adopted by several Governments.

8. That the International Opium Commission recommends strongly that each Delegation move its Government to enter into negotiations with the Chinese with a view to effective and prompt measures being taken in the various foreign Concessions and Settlements in China for the prohibition of the trade and manufacture of such Anti-Opium remedies as contain Opium or its derivatives.

9. That the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation move its Governments to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the Consular districts, Concessions and Settlements in China.

THE FOURTEENTH SESSION.

The following are the Minutes of the Fourteenth Session held on February 26, 1909. The President took the chair at 2.30 p.m.

A declaration was read by the Chief Commissioner for Portugal to the effect that his Government desired to study the proceedings of the Commission before recording their decision with regard to the Resolutions that had been adopted, and that the result would be communicated later to each of the Governments represented.

The Chief Commissioner for the Netherlands, Mr. A. A. de Jongh, laid on the table a statement embodying the two Resolutions offered for consideration at the previous sitting and H. E. Tuncelro Miyaka read a reply (to be printed) to the question asked by the Chinese Delegation during the last Session. He also replied to a question informally put by Dr. Tenney with regard to Morphine reshipped from the coast of Korea.

Mr. R. Laidlaw, M.P., presented the report of the Committee on Trade Statistics. The Committee of Revision then submitted the Resolutions for final adoption by the Commission. A slight change was made in their order as recorded, after which they were duly passed.

At the suggestion of the Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clement Smith, it was resolved that the Resolutions should be signed by the President, on behalf of the Commission.

The following vote of thanks to the Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clement Smith, and adopted by acclamation:—

"That a cordial vote of thanks be offered to the Right Reverend Bishop Brent for the dignity, impartiality, and ability with which he has discharged the duties of President of the International Opium Commission."

In his reply the President congratulated the House on the findings reached, and he trusted that they had not wholly failed in carrying the problem a stage nearer its final solution.

H. E. Tuncelro Miyaka moved the following vote of thanks to the Secretary:—

"With your permission and the indulgence of the members of the International Commission I beg to give expression to the sense of high appreciation in which we hold the services rendered by the Secretary. It is most gratifying for me to commend to your attention the care and the diligence and the energy which they have brought to bear on the execution of their arduous duties. Owing to local circumstances beyond our control, these officers were compelled to rely for assistance upon a staff which, in proportion to the volume of work involved, must be pronounced to be inadequately small. In looking back upon the

work which they have already accomplished and looking upon what is now done and what still remains to be done, we cannot be blind to the enthusiasm with which they and the members of their staff are applying themselves to their task."

In this connection I may also be permitted to remark that the calls of various Delegations upon the good offices of the Secretaries have been both frequent and numerous. These appeals to their assistance have been invariably responded to, not only with the utmost courtesy on their part, but with that good-natured willingness which has commended the admiration of all. I feel, therefore, confident that I am correctly interpreting the general sentiment, when I venture to move that an expression of cordial thanks of the International Opium Commission may be tendered to the Secretaries and their staff, and that the fact may be recorded in the minutes of our proceedings."

The Chair declared the vote carried by acclamation.

An informal discussion took place as to the advisability of making public the resolutions adopted by the Commission. It was finally decided that the publication should be deferred until authorized by the Government of each or any country concerned.

The Chairman, having expressed the thanks of the Commission to the Chinese Delegation for their hospitality in arranging for the accommodation of the Commission during its sittings, announced that the business of the House was closed, and he declared that the International Opium Commission stood adjourned sine die.

CRUISER ON A RBEF.

"THE WRONG TURNING."

"VASCO DA GAMA" SUCCESSFULLY TOWED OFF.

Cruisers are no good at steep-chasing. Portuguese vessels, but not the *Vasco da Gama*, made a gallant attempt, late on Wednesday night, to leap a fence that barred her way into the Singapore Roadstead; and got stuck. The "fence," in point of fact, was a coral reef that curves outwards near St. John's Island, and the *Vasco da Gama* went strangely for it, lured on, no doubt, by the beautiful array of Singapore town.

A "trap" for the unwary. The lagoon that is formed between the eastern and western Blakan-Mati, St. John's Island, and one or two other islets close by, forms a veritable trap for unwary vessels "feeling" their way into the Roadstead. Presumably there was some confusion regarding the lights, buoys, and what not that mark the real way to Singapore. Even in broad daylight the most experienced skipper might make an error hereabouts, and it is nothing much to marvel at that the Portuguese cruiser, about half a wrong turning on a dull and misty night.

In point of fact there is a channel between Blakan, Mati and the reef, but it is of such a tortuous nature that only small craft, manned by skippers who know every inch of the way, could hope to get through—at night time, at any rate—successfully. Much less chance, therefore, is there for such a cumbersome thing as a cruiser, with its considerable draught, to get through a safe way round, of course, is outside St. John's Island, and there is the narrow channel, via "Lo's Wife," but the *Vasco da Gama* believed she had struck the right course. And she hadn't.

POWERFUL TUG AT WORK. It was on hour or so before high tide on Wednesday night when the cruiser struck. Attempts were made to refloat her later, but without success, and the only thing was to wait the services of a Taiting Tug. This tug is the morning shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday the tug *Varuna*, one of the most powerful tugs at work in Far Eastern ports, set out from the wharf for St. John's Island. The *Varuna*, which has engines of 1,200 h.p. Her capabilities in connection with salvage work have been tested on many occasions in the past. It is a noteworthy fact that the T. P. salvage department has had no less than seven important jobs to tackle in the space of twelve months, dating back to the sinking of the Japanese tramp steamer *Kaiyuku Maru* on Tree Island.

Capt. Alex Snow, pilot, had already proceeded on board the Portuguese boat, and was busy directing preparations for the towing operation when the *Varuna* reached the spot. To get within hauling distance of the *Vasco da Gama* the tug had to take a very circuitous route between the reefs, then almost covered by the rising tide. Some delay was caused, though the tug was working off the line of fire of the guns at Blakan, Mati, which were engaged in target practice.

The cruiser lay with her stern in deep water, her bow propped up on the coral ledge. At an earlier hour the tilt of the vessel was more pronounced but with the rise of the tide she righted herself somewhat.

The process of connecting hawsers with the tug and the stern of the cruiser was carried out with all speed. The *Vasco da Gama* was hauled on a straight line with the cruiser in the rear, while all was in readiness, the efforts of the tug were somewhat facilitated. A steel wire rope was taken on board the cruiser, and attached to it was a huge tow-rope about six inches in thickness. This rope was brand new and was now used for the first time.

RABBIT RELOADED. All preparations being complete, the *Varuna* went ahead. At first the two vessels were at right angles, but the tug was not allowed to come in a straight line with the cruiser. It was seen that the stranded boat was in a likely way to be shifted. And so it proved. Less than five minutes steaming by the *Varuna* sufficed. The *Vasco da Gama* slid off the reef as gently and easily as if she were just being launched. This was at 12.25, after little more than half an hour's work.

The release of the ship, in fact, was so quickly accomplished that there was not enough time to haul the ropes attached to her stern anchors. One of these ropes fouled a propeller as was proved by an examination made by a couple of Malay divers from the *Poruma*.

It was at first thought the *Vasco da Gama* might steam through the narrow channel out into the Roadstead, but this project was abandoned as being too risky, and the cruiser, with only one propeller going, steamed slowly round the outside of St. John's Island to a convenient anchorage.

Those engaged in the work of extricating the cruiser from her difficult position are to be congratulated on the facility with which they accomplished their purpose.

CRUISER NOT DAMAGED. On examination it was found the *Vasco da Gama* had sustained only slight damage in grounding on the reef.

The *Vasco da Gama* is a cruiser of 2,972 tons. She was built in 1887 at Blackwall, and reconstructed in 1904 at London. She cost £120,000 to build. Her length is 235 ft., beam 30 ft., draught 18 ft., and indicated horse power 6,000. She carries ten guns, can steam 15 knots, and has a crew of 218. The *Vasco da Gama* is the only armoured ship Portugal possesses. The Portuguese navy includes twelve cruisers, eighteen small gunboats and a number of other vessels.

CHINESE WOMAN ROBBED.

SCENES IN DES VUEUX AND QUEEN'S ROADS.

Des Vieux Road Central, near the Central Market, was the scene of some excitement just before one o'clock yesterday afternoon. A Chinese woman, yelling, "Thief! Thief!" at the top of her voice, and a number of other people were seen pursuing a man, who was doing his best to keep away from the crowd—and a hand-looking crowd it was. The hunted man ran into the Central Market, through the side gate into Jubilee Street, where he was secured by his pursuers, thrown violently to the ground, and pummeled until a policeman arrived, and removed to the Central Police Station, followed by a big and yelling mob.

The man gave the name of Chang Yau, unemployed, of First Street, and he was charged in the Police Court, this afternoon, with stealing from a woman named Wu Ng the sum of \$100 in notes. This charge the accused denied, and evidence was called by Inspector Fenton, the prosecuting officer.

Wu Ng said that she was a hair-dresser and cook in the employ of a Hong family at 91, Wellington Street. Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday she obtained \$100 in notes from a money-changer's store in Queen's Road Central.

"I walked to Des Vieux Road," she continued, "intending to catch a car to Wan-chai. I had the money in my hand and an umbrella. I was about to put the money into my pocket when the roll was snatched from my hand."

The Court—Was the money wrapped up in anything?—Yes, in a handkerchief.

How did he come up to you?—I don't know. He intended to rob me; I had my attention directed elsewhere. I was putting the money in my pocket when he came along. It was quite dark then.

Did you see before the robbery?—No. Proceeding, the woman said she gave chase. A number of other people pursued the defendant, who was caught, but the money had been handed over to a confederate, who escaped.

The defendant said he knew nothing of the matter. He was walking along the street. He saw a number of people running, some shouting "Catch the banknote thief!" Defendant stepped aside to allow them to pass. But he was knocked down and accused of stealing the banknote. He said that he had nothing to do with the case he ordered the people to search him for the notes immediately. A *lukong* came up, then, and defendant was taken to the money-changer's and searched. There were no notes found in his pockets.

All he had was sixty-five cents. On the way to the station the *lukong* instructed me to say that I handed the banknotes to another person. As I had not taken the banknotes, how could I say that? The defendant added, "I keep myself very particular, and I don't get into any mischief. I have aged parents to look after and I have to work."

Questioned by the Court—He came to Hongkong last month. He had been in Hongkong before, but returned to Canton because he could not get work. He lived in First Street, West Point, near the Tung Wa Hospital, but did not know the number of the house. By trade he was a rice-pounder, and was employed by several rice-shops in Hongkong.

The defendant was discharged.

EXTENSIVE OPIUM SEIZURE.

ATTEMPT TO GET SAME INTO MANILA FRUSTRATED.

27th ult. The departure of the steamship *Manila* for Australia via her usual ports of call was somewhat delayed to-day, owing to the fact that a large quantity of opium was found on board by the Chief Officer. The drug, it was alleged, was intended to be landed at Manila.

As soon as the Chief Officer, just before sailing time, the Chief Officer proceeded to search the vessel for any contraband, and which was opened at his order by the cook's assistant, he found, under some heavy packages, three tins, each tin containing about twenty-five boxes of prepared opium, the value of which amounted to very nearly \$1,000. Suspicion fell on the cook's assistant—by name Lam Chuen—and he was promptly arrested.

The forenoon, he was arraigned before the second police magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) on a charge of secreting opium on board the *Manila* contrary to law. Accused admitted that the opium was his, but denied the charge of secreting it.

The Court—Is this dress opium or prepared? Defendant—Prepared.

Is it illicit opium?—Opium Farmer's opium. Chief Officer Officer—You would like your Wife to take the Chief Officer's evidence first, as the ship is about to sail.

Chief Officer Haase stated that the defendant was one of the ship's crew. The opium, he said, he found in the store-room this morning during a search.

The Court—Who has charge of this store-room?—The defendant.

Who has the key to the store-room?—The defendant.

This morning when you visited the store-room, it was locked?—Yes. The defendant opened it for me.

And you found the opium yourself?—Yes, below some parcels.

Further evidence was called and the case remanded.

FIRING OF THE FLKET.

IMPROVED RECORDS OF NAVAL GUNNERY FOR 1908.

Three interesting, gratifying returns were issued by the Admiralty on 28th Jan., showing the results of gunnery tests in the fleet during the year 1908.

Each of the returns is prefaced with an intimation that the Lords of the Admiralty note with much satisfaction the improvement in the results as compared with previous years.

The result of the test of gunlayers with heavy guns shows that in 1908 the points scored per man worked out at 4,775, compared with 3,684 in the previous year, 1,975 men firing from 127 ships, compared with 1,365 men from 121 ships in 1907.

The *Good Hope* headed the score for single ships with 81.33 points; and of squadrons, the China Fleet made the highest number of points per man—namely, 5,617.

In the test for twelve-pounder guns, the average number of hits per minute were 5.7, compared with 4.471 in the previous year, the average hits per minute with six and three-pounder guns being 4.507, as against 3.640 in the preceding year. In both classes the China Squadron comes first in order of merit.

The return showing the result of battle practice from torpedo-boat destroyers in 1908 states that the percentage of hits to rounds fired was 58.3, as compared with 35.81 in the previous year. First in order of merit is again the China fleet.

GEO. FENWICK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Following is the report for 1908:—The directors have now to submit to the shareholders a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The directors regret that, for the first time in the history of the company, the accounts show a debit balance to be carried forward to the new year. The amount of this balance is \$7,117.02. This unfortunate result has been brought about mainly by the heavy legal expenses incurred in contesting unsuccessfully a claim made against your Company by a subcontractor.

DIRECTORS. Mr. Percy Tetser was invited to join the board of directors during the year. He now retires in accordance with the articles of association but offers himself for re-election.

AUDITOR. The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, who offers himself for re-election.

A. RODGER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909.

Statement of accounts for the 12 months ending 31st December, 1908.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Capital—18,000 shares of \$5 each—\$90,000.00.

10,800 shares issued and fully paid—\$54,000.00.

Reserve fund—\$370,000.00.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation loan account (secured by mortgages)—\$37,473.09.

Amount received in advance on account of contract in hand—2,500.00.

Sundry creditors—12,703.06.

\$465,662.88.

Value of land and buildings at Wan-chai and North Point as per last report—\$300,750.86.

Value of machinery, plant, furniture and office equipment as per last report—\$57,627.53.

Additions during the year—2,097.05.

Sold during the year—\$59,724.58.

Written off for depreciation—1,694.58.

Value of stock in trade as per valuer's certificate—75,950.73.

Value of work in progress as per valuer's certificate—6,094.58.

Cash on hand—242.36.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—10,465.93.

Mercantile Bank of India, Limited—328.53.

Investments—750.00.

Sundry debtors—5,657.97.

Profit and loss account—7,421.92.

\$465,662.88.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Balance forward—\$11,470.00.

To Crown rent and taxes—1,304.20.

To Depreciation on plant account—1,694.58.

To Local expenses and amount of judgment \$16

BRAZILIAN MINISTER DESIGNATE TO CHINA AND JAPAN

ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG

By the English mail s.s. *Macedonia*, from Europe yesterday, there arrived H.E. Senhor C. Gonçalves Pereira, Minister designate for the Republic of Brazil to China and Japan, residing at Tokio. The Brazilian Minister is accompanied by Lady Gonçalves Pereira. During their brief stay in Hongkong, before resuming their journey to the Chinese capital, H.E. Senhor and Lady Pereira have taken up their residence at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. J. J. Leiria, Consul for Brazil in Hongkong, made an official visit to the Minister and his wife yesterday. In the afternoon the party was engaged sight-seeing, and in the evening Senhor Leiria was the guest of the Minister at dinner. The best part of the forenoon to-day was spent on a visit to Kowloon, the visitors proceeding to the Peak in the afternoon and later were entertained to tea by Consul and Madame Leiria at their residence. "Duarte" Minister and Lady Pereira embarked on board the s.s. *Kamakura Maru* late in the afternoon upon resuming their voyage to Japan.

FORGED BANKNOTES

MARKET COOLIE APPREHENDED

A coolie in the employ of a stallholder of the Central Market and an alleged accomplice—a rather good-looking woman—were arrested by Inspector Dymond the other day, at Yau-mai, on a charge of forgery. The female defendant was subsequently released, because, the police alleged, she was only "clay in the man's hands."

According to the story, the first defendant (Do Lum) was known to the police to have been circulating forged banknotes at various places at Yau-mai. The notes, it was asserted, were given to the woman to circulate. They succeeded in getting rid of three \$10 bills, when they were caught. A visit to their house at 4, Cochran Street resulted in the seizure of thirteen similar bills. The forged notes purported to have been issued by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Un Lam was charged in the Police Court last Saturday. Mr. Allen, of the Chartered Bank, declared all the bills to be forgeries—and clever forgeries at that too—and the hearing was adjourned. The defendant was represented by Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.

CANTON DAY BY DAY

SUSPENSION OF NATIVE PRODUCTS

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th February.

H.E. Viceroy Chang has received instructions from Peking to the effect that owing to national mourning on account of the death of the late Emperor Kwang Hsu, the customary offer of tributes of native products from the province of Kwangtung should be suspended for three years till the term of the full mourning has expired.

ARREST OF OPIUM SMOKERS

Yesterday seven men were arrested in the Western suburb for smoking opium without having procured the necessary licenses; they have been handed to the Taotai of Constabulary to be dealt with.

BUILDINGS COLLAPSE

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th instant, two buildings in the Hing Ning street in the Western suburb suddenly collapsed, injuring half a dozen people and burying two others under the debris. The Feng Yin Hospital was at once communicated with, and prompt assistance was rendered in extricating the two people, who suffered very serious injuries.

ANNIVERSARY OF CONFUCIUS

The 7th day of this moon (the 26th instant) being the anniversary of the death of Confucius, it was observed as a holiday by the students of the schools and colleges throughout the city.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN

With a view to invite suggestions from the general public in aid of the effective prohibition of opium-smoking, the Canton Government Anti-Opium Bureau has issued a proclamation, in which the people are requested to give information, if necessary, as to any land being privately held under the plantation of poppy; any omission made by any opium sellers in their monthly report of the amount of opium sold; any opium dens being still privately opened in the city; any officials being found still in the habit of opium-smoking; any morphine compounded in the anti-opium pills sold by any of the manufacturers and whatever that may be deemed to be of help to the Bureau in the prohibition of opium, etc. A special board has been placed at the door of the Bureau's Office to receive petitions.

ROBBERIES ACTIVE

Robbers are at present active in the outskirts of the North and East gates, and the Brigadier of Kwangchow has sent a number of soldiers to patrol these quarters every night.

LIXIN COLLECTION

The collection of Lixin dues in Canton during the last ten days of the 1st moon this year, as reported by the Lixin officials, amounted to \$26,037.73 taels. For the second half-year, last Chinese year, the total collection of Lixin dues in Canton was \$95,000 taels, as reported by the Provincial Treasurer.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY

Since the beginning of this year, the collection of the second call of shares by the different Charitable Institutions for the Canton-Hankow Railway Company amounts to some \$600,000 taels, and the total amount since the 7th moon last year has reached the sum of some \$600,000 taels, which represent 80% of the total amount of capital to be collected by the second call.

SMUGGLING OF RICE

To prevent rice from being exported by smugglers from the province of Kwangtung, the Viceroy has given instructions to Admiral Li Chun to detail two government gunboats to cruise in the waterways leading to the sea from the inland waters.

CANTON GOVERNMENT ARSENAL

The new Canton Government Arsenal now turns out rifles and quick-firing guns according to the latest pattern, which are almost as good as those imported from foreign countries with regard to make and finish. The Kwangsi Provincial Government has now placed an order with the arsenal for eight quick-firing guns and 88,000 rounds of ammunition for the use of the troops stationed in that locality.

A RIVAL TO MACAO

Messrs. Wong Sing, Ng Yu Ching, Tai Kwok On and others have forwarded a petition through the Taotai for the Development of Native Industries to the Viceroy asking for permission to develop the Kiu Tai Wai area in the Hingning district, situated 30 li from Macao, and measuring about 700 mu in area, which is considered very suitable to be turned into a trade mart following the example of the Kuang Yick Pan in Suanling district. Kiu Tai

Wan is a plain behind the Year Li hills with a bay in front, its position being somewhat similar to that of Hongkong. The people here are chiefly engaged in fishing; and this particular industry is worth about a million dollars a year. Besides fishing, the land also produces hemp, fruits, vegetable, etc. The petitioners have forwarded a plan and prospectus of their undertaking to the Viceroy for his perusal and probable approval. The cost for the development of this place is estimated at about \$1,500,000. It is ascertained that a sum of about \$500,000 has been raised for the purpose, and surveying work has been started on the ground. In reply, the Viceroy highly commends the proposal of the petitioners and has granted their request with instructions to proceed with the work. The proposed trade mart will be styled the "Huangchow Sheng Kung" and applied to the Viceroy for his perusal and probable approval. The cost for the development of this place is estimated at about \$1,500,000. It is ascertained that a sum of about \$500,000 has been raised for the purpose, and surveying work has been started on the ground. In reply, the Viceroy highly commends the proposal of the petitioners and has granted their request with instructions to proceed with the work. The proposed trade mart will be styled the "Huangchow Sheng Kung" and applied to the Viceroy for his perusal and probable approval.

NEW GERMAN SCHOOL

On the 25th instant, the newly-established German School in Canton is to holding Street in the Western suburb was declared open by Dr. Rosier, German Consul at Canton, and a number of Chinese students have been admitted into the school to be trained in the German language.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN

During the 1st moon this year, about two dozen opium shops in the island of Hsiam alone have suspended business, this being apparently the outcome of the issue of wooden opium licences.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND

At the request of the Viceroy of Fukien, the Central Relief Committee has remitted a sum of \$5,000 towards the funds for the relief of the flood sufferers in the district of Lung Nam in the Fukien province.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL OF SWATOW

The newly-appointed Brigadier-General of Swatow left here yesterday for that locality to take up his new appointment.

ARMED ROBBERS BEHEADED

On the 25th ultimo, three prisoners were taken out of the Namhoi prison to the execution ground and beheaded by order of the Viceroy for armed robbery.

CANTON ANTI-OPIUM BUREAU

The Salt Commissioner Ting Nai Yung has been appointed by the Viceroy to be Director of the Canton Official Anti-Opium Bureau.

ARMED ROBBERS' ARREST

Early yesterday morning, on information received, the officer attached to the 11th Camp, accompanied by thirty of his men, proceeded to raid a house in Wing Lung Lane in the Western suburb, where seven robbers were arrested. These men were reported to have committed armed robbery in Samshui and later fled to Canton for refuge.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN

Admiral Li Chun, who went to Hongkong a few days ago, returned to Canton yesterday.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN

The Canton Anti-Opium Association has requested the Taotai of Constabulary to issue orders to arrest any persons found buying opium without the necessary wooden licences.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT

The proceeds of the Sunning Railway is said to be greatly increased of late since the whole line from Kuang Yick Fau to the Chung Lau Market has been put in working order at the end of last year. The amount now daily collected from passengers is about \$900 to \$1,000, whilst it was only some \$400 when the railway was first opened up.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY

Taotai Wong Ping Yui, the newly-appointed Resident Director in Canton appointed to look after the interests of the Canton-Hankow Railway in that portion of the province of Kwangtung, yesterday received from H.E. Chang Chih Tung, Superintendent-General of the Canton-Hankow Railway, a telegram, in which Taotai Wong was instructed to carry out the following orders:—To have copies of all documents, books, papers, etc., complete in the offices of the Company at Canton since the redemption of the concession, and have them made out for separate records; to make out a plan showing in detail how many li of the line were built before, and how many after, the redemption of the concession, how many of them have been surveyed and how many have not, together with a complete list of the staff of the company; to report in detail on the total amount collected on shares, and to give the names of all shareholders; to report the total amount of expenditure, the amount of deposits and the money in hand; to report the proceeds collected from passengers and on goods together with the petty cash account. Taotai Wong was instructed to carry out these orders forthwith, and when completed, to report in every particular to H.E. Chang Chih-tung for his perusal.

Taotai Wong, on receipt of these telegraphic instructions, notified the Board of Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company. In consequence of the above, the Company has now called a mass meeting of shareholders to discuss matters on the 25th day of this moon.

THE "FATHIAN" INCIDENT

The Canton Self-Government Society yesterday received telegrams from the Cantonese revolutionists at Shanghai in connection with the *Fathian* incident to the following effect:—As the *Fathian* manslaughter case has not yet been settled, a meeting was held here on the 9th day at the Kwong-shih Hospital, where the majority of those present became flurried over the matter. The Viceroy should at once be urged to communicate with the Portuguese Consul in order to bring about an amicable settlement at an early date.

OFFICIAL CHANGES

It is rumored that the present Provincial Salt Commissioner Ting Nai Yung will be appointed to be Acting Provincial Treasurer in place of H.E. Wu Seung Lam, who is about to proceed to the North, and Taotai Wong Si Ching will be appointed to be Acting Salt Commissioner in place of Ting.

THE SUNNING RAILWAY

The daily collection of fares from passengers on the Sunning Railway during the 1st moon were:—2nd day, \$176.47; 3rd day, \$385.02; 4th day, \$194.54; 5th day, \$554.68; 6th day, \$535.15; 7th day, \$391.09; 8th day, \$577.18; 9th day, \$583.05; 10th day, \$590.16; 11th day, \$515.11; 12th day, \$507.85; 13th day, \$586.60; 14th day, \$563.51; 15th day, \$1,619.92; 16th day, \$581.05; 17th day, \$727.20; 18th day, \$766.40; 19th day, \$889.05; 20th day, \$983.90; 21st day, \$710.30; 22nd day, \$1,239.02; 23rd day, \$824.07; 24th day, \$788.82; 25th day, \$789.17; 26th day, \$805.48; 27th day, \$993.23; 28th day, \$872.21; 29th day, \$810.07. The total amount is \$19,764.36.

3rd March

As a result of the appointment of Taotai Wong Ping Yui as Resident Director-General in Canton by H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway, to look after the interests of this particular line in the province of Kwangtung, the Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway here now appear to be in a state of alarm lest the working of the Company will be more or less hindered by the interference of the newly-appointed official.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN

Admiral Li Chun again proceeded to Hongkong yesterday.

4th March

A party of shareholders in the Canton-Hankow Railway Company has recently formed a club in Canton under the style of the Canton Railway Shareholders' Club, and the club has been organized by the shareholders at Shanghai with a view to keep a watch on the members of the directorate of the Company, who, it is said, have not acted satisfactorily in several respects, and to do whatever that is possible for the benefit of the majority of the shareholders. Yesterday, a telegram was received from the Shanghai shareholders advising that a representative of the shareholders there has been selected and will be deputed to Canton in cooperation with the union at Canton to check the accounts of the Company, and to do whatever is deemed necessary for the benefit of the shareholders.

OUTBREAK OF FIRE

At 9 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in Wei Oi Street, where one building was gutted; little damage was done to the neighbouring houses.

A NEXED QUESTION

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has wired to the shareholders in various places calling a mass meeting of shareholders to take place on the 25th day of this moon as a result of the appointment of Taotai Wong Ping Yui as Director-General by H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

especially with regard to the orders that have been given him to "carry out," as reported yesterday. "No doubt," the action of H.E. Chang Chih-tung in "appointing" a special official in Canton is really to investigate the working and to check all accounts of the Company in order to find out the mismanagement and to remove the differences in feeling among the shareholders. H.E. Chang has frequently received reports of the unsatisfactory state of affairs under the management of the present Board of Directors. Of the members of the Directors of the Company, most are men from the Charitable Institutions, and considering the high salaries they draw, the majority of shareholders have expressed a decided feeling of opposition and numerous complaints have been lodged against them. Moreover, the directors are believed to have obtained other benefits in addition to their high salaries from the Company, so the shareholders expect this newly-appointed official to strictly investigate into the working of the Company and to make matters clear to the public. On the contrary, the nine Charitable Institutions, promoters of the Company, yesterday forwarded a telegraphic despatch to H.E. Chang Chih Tung requesting him to cancel the appointment of Taotai Wong as Resident Director-General and at the same time petitioned Viceroy H.E. Chang Jui Chui to help them in the matter. It is hardly probable that H.E. Chang Chih Tung will accede to their request. At present, matters in connection with the Railway would again appear to be in a state of chaos and the result remains to be seen.

AN IGNORANT PROTEST

The people of the Nam Shui village in Tung Kun district are against the construction of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section) passing the vicinity of the village. "Expenditure" Magistrate Lau Chai Ching was yesterday by the Viceroy to the spot to persuade the people to acquiesce.

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The officials of the Heungshan district have reported that a military station was attacked by a gang of robbers the other day in Tai Po when three soldiers were killed and two others wounded, in addition to a quantity of arms and ammunition being taken away by the robbers.

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:

Business has been brisk during the week under review, and a further advance in most stocks has to be recorded.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in great request but with no shares forthcoming, the price has sprung to \$900. The London price is also higher at \$840 ex div.

Marine Insurances—Cantons are quiet at \$187½. North China are a shade firmer and can probably be placed in the North at \$17½. Unions have been sold at \$82½. Yangtze have risen to \$100.

Fire Insurances—China Fires are in favour and are quoted for \$99, ex the dividend, and bonus of \$8 per share paid on the 4th inst. Hongkong Fire is unaltered and without business report.

Shipping—China and Malacca are weaker and on offer at \$12. Douglass can be sold at \$14, and Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$24. Indo-China preferred and deferred are steady at \$39 and \$39½, respectively. Shell Transports are inquired for at the improved rate of \$2½.

Refineries—China Sugars have further risen and close with buyers at \$124½. Luxons are quiet at \$17. Perak Sugars are reported sold in the North at \$18. Rauba has been weakened to \$3½ with sellers at the rate.

Docks, wharves and Godowns—Geo. Fenwick is quiet and without business report. Whampoa Docks are again easier and might be had in small lots at \$87. Shanghai Docks have risen to \$10, with firm inquiries at the price. Hongkong Wharves are also firmer and buyers prevail at \$127.

Land, Hotels and Buildings—Anglo-French Lands are obtainable in the North at \$104. Central Stores have improved to \$32½. The new plot for the year, including the balance of \$17,850,000 brought forward from last year, are reported to the Directors' report, amounts to \$11,812.48. After allowing for Directors' Auditors' and Trustees' fees, interest on Debentures to 31st December, 1908, Depreciation and Reserves, there remain a balance of \$47,266.75 which the Directors propose to appropriate as follows:—To pay a dividend of \$2½ on 6,000,000 ordinary shares, and 60 cents on 15,708 new shares, absorbing \$2,524.80, and to carry forward the balance of \$14,041.95 to new account. Hongkong Hotels are procurable at \$90. Hongkong Land have proved to \$90. The new rate buyers prevail.

Chinese Estates can be obtained at \$36½. Shanghai Lands have sellers at \$115. Cotton Mills—Hongkong Cottons have found buyers at \$9. Latest advices from Shanghai show a further improvement in Northern Cotton Mills. Ewos have buyers at \$14. Internationals are quoted buyers at \$14. Lau Kung Mow at \$38 nominal. Soy Chees have been sold at \$13.30.

Miscellaneous—China Buncos have again been dealt in at \$11½ and close with buyers at \$12. China Light and Power have changed hands at \$4½. There are further buyers of China Provident at \$20, but none are obtainable at the rate. Green Island Cements are wanted at \$60. Hongkong Ice are offering at \$105, ex the dual dividend of

\$15 per share paid on the 27th ult. Hongkong Ropes are quiet and obtainable at \$4 ex the final dividend of \$1 per share paid on the 27th ultimo. Watsons have receded to \$9 but there are buyers at the rate. There are buyers of Union Waterworks at \$10. In the North, Langkai have buyers at the improved rate of \$11.15.

Exchange—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/8-1/16 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74/78.

Dividends Payable—Hongkong Fire—Dividend of \$17 per share for 1907, payable on the 9th inst. Hongkong Hotels—final of \$3 per share for 1908, payable to-morrow. Union Waterworks—Dividend of 62 cents per share, payable on the 5th inst. Langkai—final of \$10 per share for 1908, payable on the 16th inst. Sunatras—Dividend of \$15 per share for 1908 payable on the 25th inst.

Forward Settlements—The following dates have been fixed by the Stock Brokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—March Settlement 30th March. April " 20th April. May " 31st May. June " 31st June. July " 30th July. August " 30th August.

In their report dated 5th instant, Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. write:—Our last circular was dated the 19th ult. The yarn market has been firm for the whole of the past fortnight, and for favourite chops of desirable spinings one dollar more per bale of "best" paid in many instances. Holders cannot respond to inquiries at lower prices, owing to the constant fluctuations in exchange. Early Spring rains have begun to fall and should hold out encouraging prospects for the next harvest from the interior. Importers are hopeful that there will be good business with advancing prices after the "Ching Ming" holidays which commence on the 20th of the current month. In the meantime indications are that dealers will buy from hand to mouth only; much of their operations will be confined to re-commission and transactions. The 25th ult. the Committee of the India Cotton Spinners' Association held a meeting at the Osaka Hotel to consider the advisability of continuing the stoppage of 2½ per cent. of the spindles after May next. The Committee were unanimous in the opinion that, although the export of yarn showed some improvement, trade in Japan had not yet recovered from the depression, and it was not therefore expedient to resume working the spindles which have been stopped. It was therefore decided to continue the suspension for a further six months from May next. The meeting also agreed to advise a bonus of \$100,000 each bale exported abroad. The decision of the Committee was to be laid before a general meeting of the Association on or about the 25th ultimo.

No. 202—A moderate business reported at last mail's rates. Selected threads changed hands at \$1 better.

No. 165—No much in request.

No. 122 and 101—Move freely at an advance of \$1.

No. 82—Nothing doing.

No. 66—In small request.

Market closes firm.

Sales—Two bales of No. 64, 3,175 bales or No. 102, 1,150 bales of No. 12, 25 bales of No. 164, and 1,950 bales of No. 202, in all about 6,400 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Catherine Ahear*, *Kutang*, *Takashi Maru*, *Ceylon Maru*, *Kumang* and *Macedonia* of about 3,500 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 26,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 20,000 bales.

Exchange—We quote to-day as follows:—India T.T. at Rs. 129½ per cent.

London Demand "S" 18½.

London Demand "S" 18½.

Shanghai Demand "S" 18½.

Silver 23 1/16d. per oz.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/8 1/16.

Do demand 1/8 1/16.

Do 1/8 1/16.

Do 1/8 1/16.

Do 1/8 1/16.

Do 1/8 1/16.

Do 1/8 1/16.

Do 1/8 1/16.

Do 1/8 1/16.

Do 1/8 1/16.

Do 1/8 1/16.

Do 1/8 1/16.

THE Rev. Lord William Cecil has left London for China, via Siberia.

ACTING Gunner E. T. Sprague has been appointed to the cruiser *King Alfred*, flagship of the China Squadron, for quarter-deck duties.

A BOATMAN paid a fine of \$2 in the Police Court, on the 4th inst., for carrying a basket without permission. The gun was ordered to be forfeited.

THE U.S. Army Department has asked for an appropriation of \$300,000 Gold for providing quarters for ten companies of troops upon Corregidor Island, at the entrance to Manila Bay.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co's total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending February 12, 1909, amounted to 22,232,470 tons and the sales during the period to 23,894,30 tons.

It is the intention of the Directors of the Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd. to recommend, subject to audit, a final dividend of thirty shillings (30s) per share at the exchange of 1/3 9/16, for the past year.

COLONEL Babbie, V.C., C.M.G., C.B., Inspector of Medical Services, is presently on voyage to the East on a tour of inspection, which will have Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and the various stations in its objective.

It is stated that the Kwangtung high authorities have been in mind for some time the organization of smelting works in Canton, but the project did not materialize, as it was difficult to obtain qualified Chinese to run the establishment.

WHEN the International Opium Conference was held in London, the cry was "Breathe." A foolish person says we should echo "Breathe." If *Punch* knew Malay, but no, not even the London Charivari would stand that—*Straits Echo*.

AMONG four new Commercial Attachés just appointed to represent French commercial interests abroad is one who will represent French trade in the Far East. The new attaché is M. Fernand Pile, Consul at Foochow, who is a son of M. Ulysses Pile.

As the Waiwup has asked the foreign Ministers in Peking to request their respective Governments to protect the Chinese Chambers of Commerce established by Chinese residents in the foreign colonies, the Diplomatic Corps has replied giving its assent.

THE Socié Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin has declared an interim dividend of £37.50 on the results of the year 1907, payable on and after March 1. A drawing of 140 four per cent. 1905 bonds, to be redeemed at par on April 1, will take place at the head office in Paris on Feb. 1.

MESSRS. J. Jacks and Co., of Regent-street, W., have issued an excellent photograph of the guests at the second annual dinner of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking

Two coolies were, in the Police Court on the 3rd instant, sentenced to three months' hard labour each for cutting and injuring pine trees at Pokfulam yesterday.

FROM Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., the local agents, we have received a well-calculated by the Brockbank Line of steamers, which sail between Liverpool, London and India.

FOR stealing a bicycle, valued at \$125, the property of the Dragon Cycle Company, on the 17th ult., a coolie, by name Kwong Tung, was, last Wednesday, sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Police Court.

THE House of Representatives severely criticises the management of the Secret Service on account of President Roosevelt using it to watch members of Congress, and for other alleged illegal purposes.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the re-appointment of the Honourable Mr. Wai Yek, C.M.G., to be an un-official Member of the Legislative Council for a further period of six years, with effect from the 21st October, 1908.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister, and Mr. W. W. Rockhill, American Minister, have been appointed as special Ambassadors to represent their respective countries at the funeral of their late Majesties, the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China.

TAN KOK TRUNG, a coolie, was accused in the Police Court, last Wednesday, of breaking and entering 147, Macdonnell Road, on Tuesday, and stealing a quantity of clothing and a watch—the total being valued at \$125. Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

THE Ministry of Finance has sent circular orders to the provinces that they should be prepared to put stamp duties in force in the second moon; and the provincial governments are permitted to modify the regulations in connection with their enforcement, according to local conditions.

INVESTIGATIONS in the suit for the dissolution of the Tobacco Trust, which is now before the Supreme Court in Washington, after affirmation by the Circuit Court of New York, report that ten men control the world's supply of tobacco, and throttle competition by every means in their power.

ON and ult. the crew of the cruiser *Warrior* was drafted to the *Andromeda*, at Devonport, for passage to Hongkong, for the re-commissioning of the cruiser *Andromeda*. The *Andromeda* was to leave on 5th inst. for Hongkong, calling at Malta to disembark ratings for the Mediterranean Fleet.

A PEKING despatch of 26th ult. says:—Last Sunday, with the aid of troops, the authorities (Russian) of the Chinese Eastern Railway closed all Chinese shops and business houses at Tientsin and Tientsin in Manchuria, giving the occupants seven days' notice within which to pay their taxes or to be ejected.

Two foreigners who arrived at Nagasaki last week on the *Zenghis*, stowaways from Hongkong or Shanghai, are now in the hands of the Nagasaki police, charged with the theft of articles of clothing, principally overcoats, from the Nagasaki Club, the Rikung Sun Petroleum Co.'s Office, and a Russian residence.

THE Norddeutscher Lloyd Shipping Company have given Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, orders to equip with the Marconi wireless system the following line of their steamers:—*König Albert*, *Friedrich der Grosse*, *Prinzess Alice*, *Prinzess Luise*, *Königin Luise*, *Prinzess Irene*, *Rhein*, *Main* and *Nekar*.

H.E. VICKERS, Tuan Fung favours creating a Chinese Government monopoly for the sale of opium and has more than once telegraphed to the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Finance, who have refused to adopt the suggestion. His proposal to reduce the period for prohibiting poppy plantation to the end of the current year is also disapproved.

OWING to the increased output of their mines, the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., are introducing to the Shanghai public their household lamp coal, and have appointed Messrs. Schiller and Co. their retail agents for same. Their coal is very popular in the North and at the prices at which it is offered in Shanghai, it should appeal strongly to householders as a most economical coal.

THE Imperial Maritime Customs revenue for 1908 is officially estimated at about Tls. 52,500,000, which is equivalent to £4,333,333, the average sterling value of the total being 92 pence. The revenue compares badly, both as regards the silver collection and its gold equivalent, with the revenue of 1907, which amounted to Tls. 55,861,346 equal to £5,504,488, the total being then worth 96 pence. In silver, the year's collection is also worse than any year since 1904, and in the gold equivalent is worse than any year since 1903. The Customs revenue, whether stated in silver or gold, shows a decline in the past three years.

THE *Manila Times* of 24th ult. says:—Fifteen tons of opium valued at \$34,000 per tin were found on the deck of the *Taming* on the morning of February 22 between four and five o'clock. At that hour some cargo men swarmed on board the vessel over the stern and the secret service patrol to the motor launch went alongside and on deck to drive them off. As the guard started off, along the deck he stumbled over a sack which was up to his chest. It was found to contain 15 lbs. of opium. It is supposed that the opium was to have been given to some one in the cargo by Chinese on board the vessel but that the unexpected appearance of the customs agent at an inopportune moment disarranged the plans and caused the one having the opium to drop it and run for safety. Several Chinese were seen by the guard scurrying forward in the darkness as he came on deck.

Mr. Duncan, Superintendent of Excise, Rail and River, has been instrumental in bringing to light a systematic trade in opium which has been carried on for some time through the postal service between Rangoon and Shwabo. It appears that the Chinamen in the Shwabo District were in the habit of receiving opium from Rangoon per V. P. F. Mr. Duncan found two parcels which had been dispatched by this means at Shwabo. He instituted inquiries which resulted in the trial of a Chinaman before the Headquarters Magistrate of Shwabo, by whom the accused was convicted and fined \$100. Mr. Duncan then wired to Rangoon to the Excise authorities who arrested one Hong Leu Koh, said to be the sender of the parcels, living at No. 13, 18th Street. On searching his house the authorities found 57 coils of prepared opium and several parcels of opium. After the seizure was made at Shwabo five other parcels arrived in the same way, which were not taken delivery of. The accused Hong Leu Koh was sent up for trial before the First Additional Magistrate, Rangoon, for illegal possession of opium. R. T. in *Manila Herald*.

THE accession of the Republic of Liberia to the International Copyright Convention of the 9th September, 1886, and to the additional Act of Paris of 1896, as from the 16th October, 1908, is notified in the *Gazette*.

A SROUL telegram states that on the 15th ult., a law was issued for the location of residential houses, and tobacco is ordered to fill up the deficit in the government revenue. The authorities expect to get a revenue of about \$50,000 yen by this imposition.

It is notified that the adherence of the Colony of Hongkong to the Commercial Convention between the United Kingdom and Bulgaria signed at Sofia on the 9th December, 1905, has been notified to the Bulgarian Government. A copy of the Convention can be seen on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council—Ordinance No. 1 of 1909.—An Ordinance further to amend The Magistrates Ordinance 1896 and to effect certain other amendments to the Criminal Law.

THE master of the British s.s. *Haiyang* reports the existence of groups of fishing logs, forming dangers to navigation, in the following positions. In each case the logs cover an area of from one to two miles.—Off Dodd Island—in latitude 24° 26' N., longitude 118° 30' E. Off Lam Yit Islands—in latitude 25° 10' N., longitude 119° 32' E.

THE Chinese Government, it is reported, is coming to a conviction that it would be well for China to employ the services of foreign advisors in the various Ministries, but the agreement for such appointments should be well-guarded and be based on the lines of the appointments of foreign professors by the Ministry of Education.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 28th February, 1909:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese.....	459	205
Chinese.....	330	2625
Total.....	689	2830

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

J. R. M. Smith.....	\$100
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.....	100
Butterfield & Swire.....	100
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	100
H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	100
Reis & Co.....	100
E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.....	100
E. D. Sassoon & Co.....	100
H. Skott.....	100
Arnold Karberg & Co.....	50
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	50
Stemmen & Co.....	50
Coca-Cola and G. M. Co.....	50
Standard Oil Co. of New York.....	50
P. & O. S. N. Co.....	50
Hon. Sir C. P. Chater.....	50
Carlson & Co.....	50
E. E. & C. Telegraph Co., Ltd.....	50
Melchers & Co.....	50
G. N. Telegraph Co.....	50
W. G. Humphreys & Co.....	50
Reuter Brockmann & Co.....	50
R. G. O. Passage Money Fund.....	50
A. Rank & Co.....	25
D. Humphreys & Son.....	25
Johnson, Stokes and Master.....	25
H. N. Mody.....	25
R. Shaw.....	25
Tai Shing Paper Co.....	25
Bradley & Co.....	25
British American Tobacco Co.....	25
Durga Export and Import Co.....	25
Brutton and Heil.....	25
Dennis and Bowley.....	25
Blackhead & Co.....	25
Carmichael and Clark.....	25
J. Armstrong.....	25
Douglas S. S. Co., Ltd.....	25
Gibb, Livingston & Co.....	25
Gilmann & Co.....	25
Sperry Flour Co.....	25
Leigh and Orange.....	25
Holland China Trading Co.....	25
Lin and Davis.....	25
E. S. Kadoorie & Co.....	25
A. M. Estabrook.....	25
E. Fabianey.....	25
H. M. H. Nemaxee.....	25
Hon. H. E. Pollock.....	25
Palmer and Turner.....	25
Cawasjee Palanjee & Co.....	25
J. Hastings.....	25
Yokohama Specie Bank.....	25
Chee Leep Chee.....	20
Y. Harnamann.....	20
Krusa & Co.....	20
S. W. Too.....	20
Tata Sons & Co.....	15
J. R. Michael & Co.....	15
D. Dorabjee.....	15
W. H. Wickham.....	15
Abdoolah & Co.....	15
Abdoolah Ebrahim & Co.....	10
A. Rodger.....	10
M. L. Gibbs.....	10
G. Fenwick & Co.....	10
Dorabjee & Son.....	10
A. Patient (Wong Shi).....	10
Aquarino Co.....	10
A. Bocker.....	10
L. F. Boulton.....	10
J. F. Cooke.....	10
A. G. Gordon.....	10
E. H. Hinds.....	10
A. Mackenzie.....	10
A. Monte & Co.....	10
Cottam & Co.....	10
Kelly & Walsh.....	10

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.) There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order, THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	130,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000 }	\$2,006,234	{ Final of £2 and bonus of 1/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$26.024 }	5 1/2	{ 500 buyers London 2 1/2, 10/- }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,975	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,823	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	5 1/2	\$1
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$350	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$12,757,500 \$14,257,500 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2	\$17 1/2 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£1	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 305,747 Tls. 118,277 }	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2	Tls. 97 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$1,506,011	{ Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and interim of \$50 for 1907 }	5 1/2	\$18 1/2 ex. and s.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	15,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$591,761	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	7 1/2	\$100
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$375,541	\$5 and bonus \$2 for 1907	8 1/2	\$90 ex div. b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$428,037	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2	\$33 1/2 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$26,638 \$33,638 }	\$1,018	\$1 for 1906	7 1/2	\$12 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	NIL	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2	\$14 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$20,279	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2	\$20 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £100,000 £100,000 £100,000 }	£53,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 = \$15.15 = \$3.15 }	5 1/2	{ \$30 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 buyers }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2	Tls. 40 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £100,000 £100,000 £100,000 }	£68,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	6 1/2	Tls. 32 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$8	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1908 \$0.50 }	4 1/2	\$23 1/2
Taku Tug and Lighter Company Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 90,000 Tls. 90,000 Tls. 90,000 }	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 1/2	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$279,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	11 1/2	\$14 1/2 buyers
Ceylon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$135,133	13 for 1897	11 1/2	\$17
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,273	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.05	11 1/2	Tls. 110 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £175,000 £175,000 }	£11,516	{ Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 30.2.08 }	7 1/2	Tls. 12 1/2 buyers
Ruby Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	{ £1,000 £1,000 £1,000 }	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	11 1/2	\$8 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$55,601 \$55,601 \$55,601 }	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 1/2	\$15
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$2,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2	\$47 ex. and b.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$587,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1903	9 1/2	\$87
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 33,712	{ Interim of T. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908 }	6 1/2	Tls. 91 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 28,526	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2	Tls. 177 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 6,532	Tls. 6 for 1907	5 1/2	Tls. 104 sellers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	Dr. \$4,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	5 1/2	\$9 1/2 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	\$15	\$15	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	7 1/2	\$90
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	15,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$14,639	Interim of \$3 for account 1908	7 1/2	\$90 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 1/2	\$50 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$5,486	67 cents for 1.8	5 1/2	\$8.65 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$38	67 cents for 1.8	5 1/2	\$50 1/2
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,413,045 Tls. 1,413,045 Tls. 1,413,045 }	Tls. 142,404	{ Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908 }	7 1/2	Tls. 115 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	Dr. \$1,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 1/2	\$44 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2	Tls. 104 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$9,333	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2	\$9 1/2 ex. and s.
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 }	Tls. 8,373	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	11 1/2	Tls. 84 buyers
Leong-kang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 28,357 Tls. 28,357 Tls. 28,357 }	Tls. 4,429	Tls. 4 for 1908	11 1/2	Tls. 88
Toy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 28,357 Tls. 28,357 Tls. 28,357 }	Tls. 50,063	Tls. 50 for 1905	11 1/2	Tls. 310 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
John's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 }	£648	11/10 per share or 1907 = \$1.037	10 1/2	\$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 }	NIL	\$1.20 for 1907	10 1/2	\$12 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 }	£61,258	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05	11 1/2	\$5
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2	\$9.20 ex. and b.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$8,000 \$8,000 \$8,000 }	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	10 1/2	\$14 ex. and b.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000 \$12,000 \$12,000 }	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	8 1/2	\$50 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 }	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2	\$12
Hall & Holts, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$185,000 \$185,000 \$185,000 }	\$8,057	\$1 for year ending 28.2.08	10 1/2	\$23 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none none }	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2	178 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	6 1/2	\$205 ex. div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000 }	\$8,900	Final of \$1 1/2 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2	\$24 ex div.
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 527,500 Tls. 27,500 \$5,000 }	Tls. 17,127	{ 4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 20 to date 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08 }	6 1/2	Tls. 810 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 }	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2	{ \$14 \$2 }
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none none }	NIL	None	6 1/2	\$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2	Tls. 121 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 4,429	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 1/2	Tls. 115 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 5,322	Final of 27/6 making 52/6 for 1907	11 1/2	Tls. 437 1/2 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,150	£20	£20	{ none none none }	Dr. \$56,622	None	7 1/2	\$24
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none none none }	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2	\$51 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none none none }	Tls. 202	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 1/2	Tls. 94 buyers
Wentworth Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 112	50 cents for 1907	5 1/2	Tls. 10 buyers
Canton Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$55,000 \$55,000 \$55,000 }	\$1,160	{ 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 200 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908 }	6 1/2	\$23 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$50,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 }	\$6,428	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	6 1/2	\$9 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none none }	\$3.95	None	11 1/2	\$2 1/2
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ none none none }	None	None	11 1/2	\$2 1/2
* These shares are entitled to half of the profits								
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:-								
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited						\$5		March 6th
Union Waterboat Company, Limited						60 cents		" 8th
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.						\$27		" 9th
Langkat						Tls. 12 1/2		" 15th
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company						Tls. 5		" 20th